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INVEST THEIR GAINS.

PROSPEROUS AMERICANS LOOK FOR GOOD SECURITIES.

Every indication that the Western Farmers Will Continue to Enjoy the Good Times of the Last Few Years—Democrats Tricking Up Price Lists.

The month of September promises to see a struggle of Europe against some of the automatic forces of commerce. Bills are already beginning to pile up in the New York exchange market for the autumn exports from this country. A fall in exchange to the import point should be a normal incident in a few weeks. But Europe cannot spare gold for export, while the United States has more gold now than it needs. Only by further borrowing in New York and drawing on the resultant balances can Europe, it seems, be able to control exchange, and avoid loss of gold to the United States. To America, the pressing financial questions of the hour are becoming: "What shall be done with the large and still increasing national credit balance?" The only answer seems to be: "Wholesale investment in foreign securities."

On this score another foreign nation last week offered to help us out. The placing of \$10,000,000 of Swedish bonds in this country, following the floating here of \$28,000,000 of the British war loan issue, only to a very small extent has solved the problem of how the vast credits accruing to this country in Europe shall find investment. The credit balance of this country will probably be increased in 1901 by \$700,000,000. To Mexico, Montreal, Canada, Russia, England and Sweden about \$76,000,000 during the past eighteen months has been loaned out, which only about one-tenth covers what will be this year our probable increased credit from the balance of trade. It is evident that foreign securities will have to be listed in New York very soon. And then American bankers, business men and investors will have to confront, as practical men, the condition that this country is now the creditor nation of the world—not a mere theory that it is destined to be.

The price of corn has lately been hovering close around the 40-cent mark. In Kansas, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee there has been a considerable falling off in the condition of the crop. Mr. Corbin, the Secretary of Agriculture for that State, says in his report of last week:

"In perhaps two-thirds of the State the drought is severe. It is to be remembered, however, that Kansas is not the Kansas of six years ago. Then the loss of the corn crop left thousands of farmers with nothing. This year the wheat crop is biggest where the corn failure is worst. Kansas has a million more cattle than there were in the State in 1894 and feeders are going to be able to get clean corn from Nebraska. The corn damage is serious, but it is not going to be destructive."

In connection with the subject of how the cheapening of money since 1896 has been of such great help to feeding operations in the West, and a direct means thereby of raising the price for corn, it is interesting to compare the corn market at the beginning of September of this year with conditions in the September of 1896. Corn is now close around 40 cents a bushel, whereas almost exactly four years ago it touched the low point for that year of 19¢ cents a bushel, or about one-half the present value. The extreme depression in the market in September, 1896, was due to the money stringency then prevailing, and for which the aggressiveness of the campaign for free silver was responsible. Neither the farmer nor the "bull" speculator could get money then to carry corn, so as soon as it was harvested it had to be thrown on the market, to the utter demoralization of its price. After the defeat administered to the cause of free silver, two months later, there was an immediate rally of about 6 cents a bushel in the price of corn.

It is noticeable that the railroad "granger" stocks are experiencing no declines of importance, notwithstanding the crop damage reports from certain sections of the corn belt. It is probable that the leading officials have figured out that in the aggregate there will be as much grain to haul in connection with this year's crops as with last year's, which overtaxed their capacity; while the value of the 1900 crops in the aggregate will probably be even greater than the aggregate value of the 1899 crops. If this proves true it will of course mean still further increased purchasing power for the people of the corn belt as a whole. They will buy more Eastern goods, and that will increase the tonnage of first-class West-bound railroad freight.

Bottom Dropping from Bryan "Isane."
So suddenly has the wind been taken from the Democratic sails of "Imperialism" and "militarism" by the logic of events in China that it is not surprising that the Democratic navigators should feel unphlegged and juzzled as to how these sails can now be set so as to catch even such faint breeze of misguided public sentiment. Some of the chief "anti-imperialistic" organs that might be expected to have some aid and sympathy for the unfortunate Democratic predicament, are giving only such cold comfort as is contained in enthusiastic endorsements of McKinley's course.

For instance, the New York Evening Post, the chief organ of anti-imperialism and a strong supporter of the third party movement, has given forth editorial expressions as follows:

TRICKING UP PRICE LISTS.

Democratic Committees Resort to an Old Ruse Which Fools Nobody.

Many Democratic Congressional Committees are putting forth a list of comparative prices in 1899 and 1900 on a few selected products, such as rope, wire, copper kettles, tools, and certain kinds of farm machinery. Taking the lowest level amid the depression and uncertainty of 1896, and comparing it with the highest point reached early in the present year, it is of course easy to show an advance; if one will pick out, say a dozen articles from several thousand. Undoubtedly the list of the Democratic committees could be made larger than it is, but hardly more deceptive.

In the hard times of 1896, with free silver and so-called "tariff reform" menacing them, our manufacturers, jobbers and merchants had quantities of unsalable goods and wares on hand. Prices were in many instances abnormally low. Consumers had been economizing throughout four long, hard years of Democratic administration. When McKinley was elected and sound money and protection returned, certain for the next four years, the wheels began to move again. People began to buy freely instead of making shift to get along with old wares and goods. Stocks on hand were exhausted, and in some quarters the revived demand quickly outran the supply, and of course led to higher prices. An increase of prices above the abnormal low level of the hard times was a necessity in many industries if wages were to be put back and employment opened up as before. Prof. Jones in his report to the Industrial Commission, as an expert on prices, said over a year ago that the better returns in the manufacturing industries in recent years were "divided between employers and workmen." That was just what the Republican party promised that the workmen should have better wages and be able to buy a full dinner pail from the farmer.

After the long depression, the demand on some industries resulted in prices that were increased temporarily beyond what was necessary to open the factories and render good wages possible. Where that has happened a reaction has already set in, and a natural and proper lowering of prices is now in progress, and bound to continue. It will not be of a character to cut wages or impair the ability of the workmen to buy of the farmer; but will result from that cheapening of production which is now the order of the day in all but the most exceptional industries.

Let the Democratic committee explain that their low prices meant factories closed, or running on half time, poor wages and the slaughtering of bankrupt stocks, while the other side of the list speaks of establishments running full time, wages restored or advanced, and the farmers selling stuff for the full dinner bucket to the city workmen. Prices advanced to insure such results are a blessing to all, not an injury.

Bryan Aiding the Enemy.
What Mr. Bryan should do in justice to our soldiers in the field, over whom he expects to be elected commander-in-chief, is to issue an appeal to the Philippines urging them to refrain from ambushing and shooting our soldiers until after the November election. If he is elected, President, the Philippines will know that he is going to give them their independence in some way or other, and they will only have to wait a few minutes for him, instead of waiting around for him. For Bryan is not only going to thrust independence on the Philippines, but he is going to act as guardian over them and prevent all other nations from interfering with them. Then they can have their own Kilkenny time of it among themselves. This ought to be a large inducement to the Philippines to stop them from shooting our soldiers from behind rocks and trees.

The Dreams of Women.
According to the latest studies of Professor De Sanctis, of Turin, children began to dream before their fourth year, but are unable to recall dreams before the age of 5. This age, he concludes, is that at which a child first becomes instinctively conscious of self. A good people dream less frequently and less vividly than the young. Women's dreams are more frequent, more vivid and better remembered than those of men.

Not the Place for Them.
Hoax—You never hear of prize fights taking place south of the equator. Hoax No; they're not allowed to hit below the belt.

That the United States, notwithstanding the prominent part it has taken in the relief of Peking, not only has not met disaster but has still a free hand in the further treatment of the Chinese situation, is due most of all to the wise and far-sighted policy of Secretary Hay.

EMPEROR IS DEFIANT.

IMPERIAL EDICT URGES REVENGE ON FOREIGNERS.

Chinese Viceroy Ordered to Avenge the Wrongs Done to Their Country—Royal Court Fled for Fear Christians Would Kill the Emperor.

The Dowager Empress of China defies the allied army of Europe. She will have no peace. She is for war and a year of vengeance. An edict of defiance signed by the Empress at Tai-Yuan-Pu has appeared at Shanghai. In it the Viceroy is exhorted to unite to avenge the wrongs of China. They are ordered to enroll troops in order to prosecute war upon the allies. The whole edict breathes defiance and undying hatred of the foreigners. It explains to the viceroys that



MOTHER OF LI-HUNG-CHANG.
Aged Relative of the Chinese Nobleman and Her Young Grandson.

the court fled from Peking because it was feared that the Christians would kill the Emperor. It is believed, the correspondents say, that the defiance of the Empress is inspired by Viceroy Yang Tai-Tsun Fo, in whose palace the court is established. He is the man who invited fifty foreigners to put themselves under his protection, and when they had done so slew them.

Mission Stations Looted.
According to Hongkong dispatches, a number of missionaries and their families have been driven from their homes in the southern provinces, and their property has been looted.



STREET AND CANAL IN SHANGHAI.

Ragration within a month. Placards and pamphlets are being circulated in Canton and the provinces intimating that the allies are thoroughly routed. The feeling against foreigners is burning the bonds of official control. The majority of the mission stations in Kwang-Tung have been either destroyed or looted. Native Christians are terribly abused. Natives in foreign employ in Canton have been threatened, and a systematic looting has taken place of the houses of English-speaking Chinamen.

Several reform parties, with their headquarters in Hongkong, who have been supported by funds from rich Chinese in the interior and in America, have hitherto refrained from aggressive action, believing that the powers would effect the regeneration of the government. One powerful organization is distributing thousands of copies of a reform appeal in the British colonies. The memorandum has been signed by 200 names for presentation to the British minister, imploring the assistance of a reform movement. It recommends establishing Nan-kin as the capital and the selection of an enlightened Chinese monarch to administer the government, with foreign advisers. The people are disheartened at the reported intention of the powers to withdraw from China. Different societies are combining to raise the standard of revolt and overthrow the corrupt government.

BIG SALE OF PUBLIC LAND.

Government in a Year Disposes of About 13,000,000 Acres.

The annual report of the commissioner of the general land office will show that the receipts of the office during last year were between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000 more than in any previous year, the returns from the sale of public lands amounting to almost \$5,000,000, the number of acres disposed of being about 13,000,000.

The Interior Department has denied permission for grazing in the Yellowstone Park timber land reservation as a precaution against forest fires, and the decision will apply to all forest reserves.

The Crow Indians of Montana, who raise much wheat, have entered into a contract with the United States government to supply the Cheyenne Indians with flour. They are rich in furs, flocks and herds. This is the first time a government contract was ever let to an Indian, at least to a "blanket Indian" of the mountains.

Prof. Fryer, a former employee of the Chinese government, said in San Francisco that this fighting has aroused the Chinese national spirit as nothing else has done for years.

OUTRAGES BY CIVILIZATION.

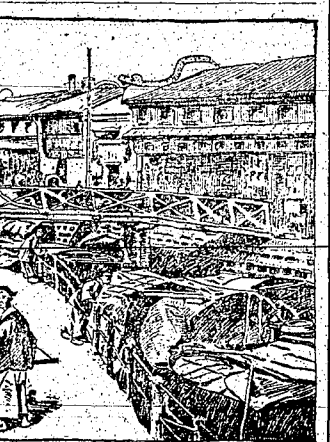
Horrible Orgies of Murder and Slaughter by Soldiers in China.

The story told by the Associated Press of the scenes enacted by some of the foreign troops on the road between Tien-tsin and Peking is not only shocking in its details but a disgrace to Western civilization. The worst outrages charged against the Boxers are mild in comparison with the enormities practiced by the Russian and French soldiers, who were left unstrained to loot and slaughter unoffending natives at will. It is to the credit of the Germans, English, Japanese and Americans that they behaved themselves with some regard to discipline and humanity, and that the officers of the last two exerted themselves successfully to protect property and life.

It was not so, however, with the Russians and French, according to the Associated Press correspondent. They engaged in an orgy of plunder and slaughter and left behind them a wake of devastation in the Pei-Ho valley. The homes of the people and their food products were ruthlessly destroyed. The shops were looted, and what could not be carried away was trampled under foot and smashed. Villages were burned. The human corpses butchered and inefficient men, women and children for sport. Natives trying to get back to their homes and farmers working in their fields were used as targets by these wretches. The dispatch says: "The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles, and beat their heads out on the sidewalks. The American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Russians bayonet children and throw old men into the river, clubbing them to death when they tried to swim. The Russians killed women who knelt before them and begged for mercy. Cossacks were killed while trotting along the roads with their loads and farmers when trying to gather in their grain." And the Russian officers looked on without protest or making any efforts to restrain their soldiers.

Throughout the campaign the Japanese were kept under the best control of all the invading forces, but even so, a correspondent who returned from Peking to Tung-Chow to find the latter city stripped "like a cornfield after a plague of grasshoppers," reports: "Parties of soldiers of every nationality were roaming about unrestricted and, presumably, were doing much wanton destruction in the spirit of devilry. There was, in fact, a confusion and excess of brutality among those martial spirits, a degrading license, such as are too often an incident of war."

We read again: "Robbery and murder are so common that every respectable person one meets contributes stories from personal observation. Burning and pillage were the rule everywhere in city



ARTHUR SEWALL DEAD.

Former Shipbuilder and Democratic Leader Expires.

Arthur Sewall died at his summer home, Small Point, about twelve miles from Bath, Me., Wednesday morning. He was 84 years of age. He was the son of William D. Sewall, who in 1823 began in Bath the business of shipbuilding. The family was noted in New England for several generations. Of this family was Judge Samuel Sewall, conspicuous in the early annals of Boston. Through a large part of his life the firm at Bath were the chief constructors of the "merchant marine" in this country.

Notes of Current Events.
British navy is buying American coal. Strong fort will be built to protect our island of Guam. English papers are working up another French invasion fright. Lehigh Valley Railroad has abolished transfers from trains. Battleship Alabama is fast; makes between 10 and 12 knots per 6½ hours. Jesse Foster, a legless and armless, inmate of the Cincinnati workhouse, wrote a letter with his teeth, asking for a pardon. An octopus has been added to the New York aquarium. It came from the waters around Bermuda, and measures 3 feet in length from tip to tip of its extended arms.

In each of the past three years the corn exported from the United States has exceeded all previous records: \$74,000,000 in 1898, \$68,977,000 in 1899, and \$85,000,000 in 1900.

A papal communication, issued at Rome, condemns and forbids the recitation in Catholic churches of the Queen Dowager Margherita's prayer in memory of King Humbert.

Singapore now has two rival golf clubs. Germany has nearly \$3,000,000 invested in North Africa. Baccarat has been prohibited in Russia, even in private houses, by a ukase of the czar. Germany had 11,013 suicides in 1897, a rate of 21 to 100,000 inhabitants. For Berlin the rate was 34. The new railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa is doing a large business, and the trade of Palestine has been stimulated. Belgium's census, taken the last day of last year and tabulated recently, shows a population in the kingdom of 6,445,322. The Russian Government has contributed 44,000 rubles for a hospital to accommodate victims of alcohol in the army. Reports from southern Russia indicate that the harvest there this year will be the largest on record. In July the Scottish Border societies will celebrate the bicentenary of the birth of James Thomson, author of "The Seasons."

TORTURED AND SLAIN.

Women Missionaries in China Subjected to Revolting Atrocities.

Newspaper correspondents at Shanghai have learned from official sources the facts of the killing by Chinese of several American women missionaries. At the request of the mission board the details were withheld out of regard for the feelings of the relatives of the murdered women; but other prominent Americans, who have long antagonized the policy of sending women to isolated inland posts, think it important that the facts should be known. The names of the victims are withheld by request.

Two young American women, escaped leaving their posts to make their way to the coast were stripped and led about the country, subject to insult from passing bands of soldiers. After being brutally mistreated they were killed in a manner too revolting to be described. Two other women making their way to the coast with a party which was pursued by the natives fell exhausted by the wayside. They were picked up and taken before a local magistrate, who ordered their execution. They were prostrated on the floor and a tent made at their heads. One of the women, hysterical with fear, burst into laughter. She was thought insane and, as the Chinese have a superstition regarding the insane, the execution was stopped. The woman was escorted to the coast, but hourly abused on the way there. Her companion, after being led about the country in a shameful way, was killed in the revolting manner employed in the previous case.

A Spanish priest who escaped from Chuchun, province of Che-kiang, tells of the massacre of four English missionaries, including six women and four children. The magistrate's bodyguard impaled them on forks and spears and left them hanging naked from the trees.

LOSE LIVES AT PATROL BOX.

Two St. Louis Policemen Killed by an Electric Shock.

In St. Louis two policemen were killed and thirteen other officers badly shocked or burned by electricity while attempting to telephone their central station the other night. It is the duty of the patrolmen to call up their central station for orders from the patrol boxes stationed along the streets. These boxes are connected with the headquarters of the various police districts by private city wires. Recently wires were strung by a new electric-lighting company and 8,000 volts were loaded on them. One of these wires came in contact with the telephone service at some point, and when the patrolmen placed their hands on the transmitter to call it from the street, the terrific force either passed through their bodies or gave them a violent wrench before they could loosen their hold.

Nicholas Beckman was the first victim. He died on the way to the hospital. His right hand and arm were burned and blistered. John P. Loving was the other man killed by the shock as he placed his hand on the receiver. He died almost instantly. The thirteen others, feared more or less seriously. In each case the right hand was badly burned. The finger tips were split open and in some instances the flesh was cooked to the bone. The finger nails turned purple.

LABOR DAY PARADES.

Number of Men Who Marched in Various Cities of the Country.

| City | Number of Men |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Chicago | 38,158 |
| New York | No parade |
| Washington | No parade |
| Philadelphia | No parade |
| St. Louis | 25,000 |
| Cincinnati | 13,000 |
| St. Paul | 11,000 |
| Minneapolis | 5,000 |
| Springfield | 3,500 |
| Evansville | 4,000 |
| Indianapolis | 8,500 |
| Pittsburg | 7,000 |
| Detroit | 6,000 |
| Denver | 5,000 |
| Cleveland | 8,000 |
| Dayton | 4,100 |
| Kansas City | No parade |
| Columbus | 3,000 |
| Weymouth | 2,000 |
| Milwaukee | 4,000 |
| Streator, Ill. | 4,000 |
| Evansville | 3,000 |
| Des Moines | 2,500 |
| Terre Haute | 1,200 |
| Concordville, Iowa | 1,000 |
| New Orleans | No parade |
| Atlanta | 5,000 |
| Memphis | 2,700 |
| Nashville | 2,500 |
| Knoxville | 600 |
| Chattanooga | No parade |
| Charleston, S. C. | 1,500 |
| Madison, Wis. | 400 |
| Omaha | No parade |



ARTHUR SEWALL DEAD.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

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Belgium is waging war with huge swarms of large winged insects. In Brussels people in the streets have had to cover their faces to avoid harm. Berlin postal authorities estimate that no fewer than 100,000 postal cards without any addresses at all are mailed in the German Empire every year.

Japan has placed heavy orders in San Francisco for salmon, to feed its army. In recent floods in the vicinity of Yokohama, Japan, 200 persons were drowned. Six hundred prospectors returned from Cape Nome with stories of destitution and illness there. Two Kentucky train robbers were sentenced, one to four, the other to ten years' imprisonment. Poison was found in the stomach of Edward P. Herriek, the aged Chicago merchant, who died suddenly. The Japanese Government has given permission to the United States to establish a hospital on Japanese territory. On the eve of his wedding Michael Homyak accidentally shot and killed himself at Wallingford, Conn. Michael Deam of Oswego, N. Y., was reported dead. Later he appeared and threatened to sue the newspapers. M. J. Fee, an electrician, Omaha, Neb., was killed by three laborers in a row over who should pay for a can of beer. Public land in northern New Mexico was withdrawn from sale, in order to save the cliff dwellings from destruction. A Chicago wall paper man committed suicide in order that his wife and children might receive his \$2,000 insurance.



ARTHUR SEWALL DEAD.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

New York—There has been no change of importance in the business situation. No great amount of activity is ever expected in August for the reason that it is one of the "between seasons" months in trade, and this year there has been an added adverse influence in the shape of political uncertainty. General trade is said to be somewhat better in the West, but signs of improvement in the New England States are still scarce. The most important factor in the situation just now is the better tone to the iron and steel markets. In this industry the buying movement is spreading in a number of directions. Considerable new business is being done in bars and prices are again showing an upward tendency. The sheet trade, too, is more animated and in better shape. There are some encouraging features in the speculative situation, but a sharp advance in values. But at the moment these are entirely ignored and policies treated as the principal consideration. The consequence of this is that the trading is on a limited scale and prices, as a rule, are barely holding their own. People evidently do not want to buy stocks, and on the other hand, those who hold them are not disposed to sell. It is not believed this condition of affairs can continue much longer.

Chicago—Wheat was generally firm during the week, although at the close Saturday the market price showed little change compared with the situation at the end of the week previous. The cause of the improved feeling among speculators were various, but for the most part based upon conditions rather expected than at present existing. One quite tangible and present factor, however, was the export demand, which, although not to be characterized as urgent, was of sufficient magnitude to be recognized by the bears and restrain them from selling short to a degree that might result disastrously to themselves in case some of the other bull anticipations should suddenly be realized. The looked-for reduction in the winter wheat movement was not sufficiently apparent to beguete confidence in its trading with a short time falling off that would be recognized as a sign of the predicted coming of the bulls' days of undisputed preponderance. Neither did anything in the movement of spring wheat toward the markets of Minneapolis and Duluth indicate the exceeding smallness of the Northwestern spring wheat crop, as generally claimed of late. The shipment of wheat to Europe from other than United States, Danubian and Argentine ports, continue to run small; notably from Russia, whose competition in the markets of the world is always a menace to the bulls. The Danubian countries promise to make amends to European consumers for any possible short-comings on the part of Russia, the heavy movement to market in that region of the wheat-producing world being in accordance with what has been heard of the excellence of its wheat crop. The problem of the season's supply is yet sufficiently obscure to warrant cautiousness as well as the bear as by the bull speculators. It is this writer for the weekly analysis of the corn crop has had the double effect of causing farmers to part more freely with their old corn and of inducing purchasers in the Eastern States and foreign countries to defer their orders for shipment to the last possible moment in expectation of an early movement of the new grain.

DIE IN A WRECK.
Thirteen Killed and Forty-five Injured on an Excursion.

Thirteen persons were crushed to death and forty-five others were injured, some fatally, in a railway accident at Hatfield, Pa. The first section of an Atlantic City excursion train, on which there are supposed to have been in the neighborhood of 500 persons, plowed its way through a milk train which was being loaded for Philadelphia.

Of the five cars on the latter train three were reduced to kindling wood and bent iron. The next car was smashed beyond repair, while the forward car and the engine practically escaped injury. The engine on the Atlantic City excursion section was totally wrecked, thrown across the north-bound track, with the pilot pointing in the direction from which it had come.

The first two cars of eleven composing the excursion train were splintered and several following were wrecked. The track was torn-up for a quarter of a mile and the wreckage was piled up by the force of the collision to a height of over five feet and extended for several hundred yards south of the station. The wreck is one of the worst with which the railroad has had to contend within years. Instructions disobeyed seem to have caused the disaster.

Sparks from the Wires.
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor.

Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Regular services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willets, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father E. Webber. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 359, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. F. HURN, Secretary. J. K. MEER, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant. A. L. POST, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162 Meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. J. M. JONES, President. JULIA FOURNIE, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121 Meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. K. MEER, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137 Meets every Tuesday evening. JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G. C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards Meets every first and third Saturday evening in W. B. G. Hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain. P. D. JONES, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLIS,

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

GOOD CROP REPORTS.

PRICES OF GRAIN BUT LITTLE ALTERED.

Foreign Estimate of Short-Water's Crop Neutralizes Effect of Favorable Reports Here—Ninety-six Spiders Removed from a Missouri Boy's Ear.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The state of business does not materially enlarge at the east, and there is only moderate improvement at the west and south, but if expectations of greater activity when politics ceases to disturb are realized current operations will be found to have laid a substantial foundation. The most important event of the week in the industrial world was the agreement on the tin plate wage scale, with the Amalgamated Association granting about 8 per cent advance to 35,000 hands long life. Other metal workers' disputes are nearing settlement, while the Borden purchase of 500,000 pieces of cloth at 2 1/2 cents a piece, plus the Fall River market and is believed to preclude serious wage differences there. Prices of grain are little altered, good crop reports coming in freely, but the effect being neutralized by a foreign estimate of a world's crop below requirements. Exports from Atlantic ports amounted to only 1,902,540 bushels wheat, four months against 2,000,000 a year ago. Cotton is strong in the face of a larger yield than expected. Business in iron and steel products steadily increases, and mills are more actively employed. Oct. 1 is mentioned as the probable date of a general resumption. It is significant that shipyards on the lakes and the Pacific coast are full of orders for eight months or more. Failures for the week were 143 in the United States, against 132 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 30 last year."

SPIDER'S NEST IN BOY'S EAR.

Ninety-six of the insects, all alive, are removed. From the ear of the 8-year-old son of James Hawkins, ninety-six live spiders were taken, besides three balls of eggs and a lot of spider web. The boy, three with his parents at Seneca, Mo., complained of earache, and his mother applied a common remedy, tobacco juice. She was astonished to see a full grown black spider come out, and in a few minutes several others appeared. The boy was taken to a physician, who coaxed out fourteen other spiders. The boy was then put under ether, and a large number of other spiders were discovered. All of the spiders are reported to have been as large as buckshot.

BIG STEAMER FOUNDERS.

Rock Tears a Hole in Its Side—Passengers All Saved. The excursion steamer John Endicott, of the Boston and Plymouth Line, bound for Boston, struck a sunken rock just east of Nantuxet light and tore a hole in its side, so that it was obliged to run full steam for the shore off North Scituate, Mass., where it foundered. There were on board 600 passengers at the time of the accident, but by the timely use of all its lifeboats and with assistance from the boats near by every person aboard was saved.

Standings of the clubs in the National League are as follows:
W. L. Brooklyn . . . 64 43 Boston . . . 53 58
Pittsburgh . . . 61 49 Cincinnati . . . 52 60
Philadelphia . . . 56 53 St. Louis . . . 51 59
Chicago . . . 53 57 New York . . . 46 64

Following is the standing in the American League:
W. L. Chicago . . . 49 Kansas City . . . 67
Milwaukee . . . 71 57 Cleveland . . . 57 67
Indianapolis . . . 68 59 Buffalo . . . 58 72
Detroit . . . 68 62 Minneapolis . . . 50 80

Electric Company Blamed. The coroner's jury at St. Louis rendered a verdict finding the Seckler Contracting Company responsible for the death of two patrolmen who were killed several days ago by electric shocks while using police telephones.

Shot Down by Her Husband. Because she wouldn't go to a mission and lead the afternoon service in his stead, James Burnside, colored, a deacon in the Baptist church and prominent in Afro-American society circles in Chicago, shot and killed his wife.

Lovers All Records. The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland arrived at Plymouth, Mass., having broken all records for transatlantic passage. Her time was five days seven hours and thirty-eight minutes.

Runs Into Warship Iowa. The big steel American ship May Flini, while coming into San Francisco harbor, ran into the battleship Iowa and sank in a few minutes. No lives were lost.

McKinley Accepts Renomination. President McKinley has issued his letter formally accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency.

Empress Denies Complicity. In an imperial edict the empress dowager of China denies any complicity in the attacks on foreigners.

One Woman Kills Another. In a fight at Middleboro, Ky., between two women, Lily Russell and Ellen Porter, the latter was seriously stabbed and afterward died from the wounds inflicted. The Russell woman escaped to the mountains, but was later captured by the police.

To Avoid Signing \$4,000 Bonds. The reason why A. M. Moreland wished to resign his office as secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company was leaked out. He did not want to write his name \$4,000 times on bonds of the company.

Fire Monument Dedicated. The monument commemorating the great Hinckley fire was dedicated at Hinckley, Minn., with appropriate exercises. The dedicatory ceremonies were held at Memorial cemetery, and Gen. Moses B. Clapp delivered the memorial address.

Pays Requests For Death. The will of David Sinton was probated in Cincinnati. The estate is valued at \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, the only heir, is made executrix without bond. Sinton had many bequests in his will, but paid them all before he died.

NATION TO AID GOLD HUNTERS.

Transport Will Be Sent to Bring the Penniless from Nome. At a meeting of the cabinet in Washington the administration decided to send transport to Cape Nome, Alaska, to bring away the several hundred of those gold hunters who are stranded there. It is believed that most of those who rushed into the great gold district last spring have been disappointed; that they will require help to get back to their homes, and that if this help is not forthcoming there will be a carnival of crime and death at Nome during the winter. Clothing and food will also be taken to the Alaskan Indians, who are reported to be stricken by plague and starvation. The miners, it is reported, have gathered for their own use nearly all of the food which the Indians have been accustomed to depend upon for their winter fuel, and in some instances the cabins of the Indians have been torn down by the miners and the wood used by them regardless of the suffering Indians.

GETS SLICE OF VENEZUELA.

Colombia Has Been Awarded Big Piece of Barren Country. Francis B. Loomis, United States minister to Venezuela, who has recently returned from Caracas, said in an interview: "Just before I sailed for New York I learned that the joint-commission of the Colombians and Venezuelans appointed by the Queen of Spain to decide the boundary line between Colombia and Venezuela, had completed its task and advanced the boundary line to the Negro river. This gives to Colombia a slice of Venezuela which reduces the size of the latter nearly one-eighth. The land in question is barren country. The decision of the commission was received acceptably by the Venezuelans. Mr. Loomis said the talk of a war between Colombia and Venezuela is utterly groundless."

ROB RICH WOMAN OF GEMS.

Thieves Take Diamonds from a New York Society-Matron. While returning from a dancing party at 3 o'clock the other morning Mrs. Julia Mollenhauer, wife of J. W. Mollenhauer, from whom she separated a few years ago, was assaulted and robbed of her diamonds by four men. Her colored maid was also beaten brutally. The assault and robbery took place in a lively stable in North Tenth street, Williamsburg, N. Y. The men were arrested. Mrs. Mollenhauer is 27 years old and pretty. She lives in one of the most fashionable residential sections in Brooklyn. Her husband is wealthy and a relative of the Mollenhauers, the sugar-refiners.

BEST MONTH OF 1900.

August Makes Best Showing in Matter of Failures—The Figures. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Commercial failures during August were 735 in number, with liabilities of \$7,323,003. Manufacturing were 17,000, with liabilities of \$2,935,607; trading, 570, for \$3,583,007, and real estate, 42, for \$702,029. There were only two banks, with liabilities of \$146,000. This is the best monthly statement for 1900 thus far, but shows an increase over the corresponding month in the two preceding years. Failures for the week were 175 in the United States, against 164 last year, and 10 in Canada, against 25 last year."

Crossed Wires Cause Death. Electricity killed two St. Louis policemen and badly shocked or burned thirteen others. The officers were attempting to use the patrol boxes to telephone to the central station. These boxes are connected with the police stations by private city wires strung by a new electric lighting company and 8,000 volts were loaded on the wire. The wires became crossed with lighting wires.

Deutschland's Fast Time. The steamer Deutschland of the Hamburg-American line has again eclipsed all previous records for fast transatlantic traveling. She has broken the eastern and western records. Her time was five days twelve hours and twenty-nine minutes from Cherbourg harbor and the Sandy Hook lightship.

Girl Burns to Death at Play. Teresa Veeger, the 7-year-old daughter of Frank Veeger, a Chicago salaried man, was burned to death. In company with her companions, the child started a bonfire in the back yard of her home and miserably died from the blaze. Suddenly her dress caught fire.

Negro School Given Big Sum. John D. Rockefeller has made \$100,000. The money has been paid into the treasury of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York, which has charge of the college.

Fire Levels Town of Athol. The steamer Athol from the North brings report of a disastrous fire which swept the town of Athol, practically wiping it out of existence. Ten of the largest and important business blocks in the town were destroyed, causing a loss that is estimated at about \$40,000.

Negro Killed by a Mob. Elijah Davis, colored, was taken from the Charleston, Mo. city jail by a mob, tied to a post and lashed until the blood ran down his back. Davis, who is powerful, tried to make an unprovoked assault on Marshall B. G. Ekins of Charleston, disfiguring him terribly.

Output of Flour 15,308,160 Barrels. The official figures compiled by the Northwestern Millers show that the flour output of the Minneapolis mills last year was 15,308,160 barrels. The output in 1908 was 15,318,415 barrels. Foreign shipments increased 344,160 barrels.

Abruzzi Ahead of Nansen. A telegram from Tromsø, Norway, in reporting the return of the Stella Polaris, says the expedition led by Captain Umberto Nansen, reached latitude 80°33' north, thus penetrating farther north than Dr. Nansen.

A. B. Cummings Withdraws. A. B. Cummings, in a letter addressed to the Des Moines Daily Capital, announced his withdrawal from the senatorial contest before the coming Iowa Legislature. The action was a surprise to the politicians of Iowa.

Meet Death in a Fog. Fifteen persons were killed and fifty injured in a rear-end collision between a south-bound Atlantic City excursion train and a milk train. The disaster occurred at Hatfield, Pa.

Vermont Gives 27,000. The Republican ticket won in Vermont on Tuesday by about 27,000 majority. The Democrats, however, gain several legislative seats.

Jeff Davis Elected. The entire Democratic ticket, headed by Hon. Jeff Davis of Pope County for Governor, was elected in Arkansas by nearly 60,000 majority.

Turkey Making a Navy. Turkey evidently intends to be prepared to resist any attempt which may be made by foreign governments to collect

Indemnities by force. Consul General O. M. Dickinson at Constantinople has cabled to the State Department announcing that the submarine ports has awarded a contract for the construction of two torpedo boats to a shipbuilding firm at Genoa.

ROBBERS' BLOW PROVES FATAL.

Denver Woman Dies from the Effects of a Highwayman's Attack. Mrs. Lillian Bell, the victim of a mysterious assault and robbery, died in Denver. Mrs. Bell was attacked on the night of Aug. 25 while near her home in the best part of Denver. Her assailant stepped from the shadow and struck her a terrific blow on the temple. She fell unconscious, but soon regained her senses. As his victim lay helpless and bleeding the robber told her he was mistaken in the person or he would not have struck her. However, he took her purse and searched her clothing. Mrs. Bell could give no description of the man and the police have thus far obtained no clue to the mystery.

CALLS LABOR UNION A TRUST.

Iowa Justice Rules that It Violates State Law. Justice Haggard at Des Moines, Iowa, rendered a decision in a justice court in the case of Ryan vs. Charles Weiss & Son, in which he held that a labor union is a trust, the operation of which is in direct violation of section 5000 of the code of Iowa which says: "Any corporation or organization having for its object the maintenance or regulation of any commodity is a trust or pool." The American and English Encyclopedia of Law specifically defines labor as a commodity, and it is on these two authorities that Justice Haggard based his opinion. In the probability the Supreme Court will ultimately be called upon to settle the question.

ALASKA INDIANS IN NEED.

Natives Along the Coast Dying of Starvation and Sickness. Capt. Tuttle of the revenue cutter service, in command of the steamer Bear, reports to the Treasury Department from Nome on the operations of his vessel since July 9. The report relates principally to the condition of the natives along the Alaskan coast and adjacent islands. Everywhere the vessel touched officers were sent ashore to investigate the conditions, and reported that the natives never have been in worse condition. Capt. Tuttle says he believes that if it were not for the little relief he is taking to them, on his present trip there would not be 10 per cent of them alive next June.

From Lake Ports to Europe.

Pittsburg and associate interests have taken costly and determined steps to insure the development of an export business in the West. For this purpose a fleet of ten great freighters that will ply from Lake Erie ports, via the Welland canal and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, across the Atlantic. The fleet will cost something like \$3,500,000.

German Troops Will Remain.

The attitude of the German government in the Russian proposal to withdraw the troops from Pekin has been made known to the United States, and is to the effect that Germany considers it necessary to retain her forces in Pekin.

Brave Girl Stops Runaway.

Five persons were saved from injury or death in New York by Miss Ada Mayo Bailey, daughter of Col. Charles T. Bailey, a wealthy businessman of Lexington, Ky., who stopped their runaway horse.

Cattlemen Kill 3,000 Sheep.

Reports from Shipingale, southern Colorado, say that the feud over the use of the range reached a climax when the cattlemen drove 3,000 sheep over a high precipice.

Specific for Diphtheria.

William Kilsby, a London chemist, claims to have discovered that diphtheria and other contagious diseases can be cured by inhaling the fumes of nitric acid.

Freight Train in a Ditch.

West-bound freight No. 33, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, with a doubleheader, went into the ditch four miles east of Miles City, Mont. A fireman was killed.

Celebrates a Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. French, aged 74 and 69 respectively, celebrated their golden wedding at Mexico, Mo. One death has been recorded in the family of eight during the half century.

Ex-Gov. Lovell Killed Dies.

Lorenza D. Lovell, late Governor of Kansas from 1893 to 1895, died suddenly at Arkansas City, Kan. Heart failure was the cause of his death.

Gen. Woodford Is Soon to Wed. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is to wed Miss Isabel Hanson, formerly his private secretary. Gen. Woodford has been a widower for two years.

Twelve Arrested in Akron. Twelve men were arrested for taking part in the recent riots at Akron, Ohio. All but one pleaded guilty.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$9.00 to \$9.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$9.00 to \$9.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 34c to 35c; No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, 37c to 39c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$9.00 to \$9.50; hogs, choice light, \$9.00 to \$9.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, 37c to 39c per bushel.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; No. 2, 50c to 51c; clover seed, prime, \$5.80 to \$6.20.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 51c; pork, mess, \$16.75 to \$17.00.
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$9.00 to \$9.50; hogs, fair to prime, \$9.00 to \$9.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; lamb, common to extra, \$4.00 to \$5.75.
New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 18c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c.

ADVICE BY WILSON.

SAYS FARMING HAS NOW BECOME A SCIENCE.

Declares that There is a Profitable and Limitless Field in the Industry—Experts are in Demand at High Salaries.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his speech before the Stark County Agricultural Society at Canton, Ohio, advised the young men of the nation to make a study of agriculture. He said that half the boys of today would be the farmers of the coming generation and that farming had developed into a science, of which experts were in demand at high salaries.

The young men whose life work would be in the agricultural districts, he said, would more generally attend schools where they could learn what work of practical benefit to them in their work. Speaking of the crops of the country, the speaker said that four or five times more grain fell in a year than was necessary for a good crop, but that the trouble lay in the fact that the farmers did not know how to utilize the rainfall, and husband it for future use.

There was a limitless gold here for the scientist, he said, and the successful dissection of the crops of the country, the speaker said that four or five times more grain fell in a year than was necessary for a good crop, but that the trouble lay in the fact that the farmers did not know how to utilize the rainfall, and husband it for future use.

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MAY YET GO FREE.

New Trial Expected for Mrs. Botkin, the California Borgia.

In view of the recent decision of the California Supreme Court granting a new trial to Albert Hoff, convicted of murder in San Francisco, the friends of Mrs. Botkin, daughter of Col. Charles T. Bailey, Cordelia Botkin, now serving a life sentence for poisoning Mrs. John T. Dunsmuir, are hopeful of securing for her another chance of proving her innocence. George A. Knight, attorney for Mrs.



MRS. CORDILIA BOTKIN.

Botkin, is of the opinion that in her case a new trial must now be granted. Reconviction in Mrs. Botkin's case will be difficult, as the chief witnesses on the first trial had to be brought from Dakota, and it is said cannot be induced to come west again. Mrs. Botkin is elated at the new turn of affairs, and is quite confident of a favorable decision by the Supreme Court.

CRONJE AT ST. HELENA.

The Burlington delivered 24 per cent of the aggregate freight received in Chicago last week, and the Illinois Central and Rock Island 14 per cent each.

Trunk lines at their conference in New York with the iron and steel interests of Pittsburgh refused to change the rate, which is now 18 cents per 100 pounds.

Coal bills of twelve important roads for the first half of the current year were \$2,500,000 in excess of those of the same period last year, an increase of 20 per cent.

Twenty-five hundred cars a day are now being handled by the Santa Fe system. This is an increase of 200 cars a day over those handled by the same road this time last year.

The Altos also is increasing its traffic greatly. It is pushing its coal traffic and is reaching out for live stock and general traffic in a way that is causing its competitors much anxiety.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western road ("Maple Leaf Route") for the fourth week of August show an increase of \$1,276.16 over the corresponding week of last year.

MUTINY IN A PRISON.

Philippines Make an Attack on American Guards.

Manila newspapers received at the War Department give details of a desperate mutiny among the native prisoners in Bilibid prison, which resulted in the death of four and the wounding of fifteen of them. The report states that the mutiny broke out without the slightest warning.

The commandant and other officials of the prison were going about their duties on July 16 last, when a Filipino, serving a life term, assumed a menacing attitude and began to creep up behind the native foreman, giving utterance to a low growl like a wild beast. The effect was electric on the other convicts. In an instant the mutiny had grown to a wild roar, and every prisoner was making for the keepers with murder in his eye.

The senior captain of the native guard, when he commanded the little mob to the head with a bolo. Then the infuriated men started for the gateway of the prison to overpower the guard and escape. They were met by Maj. Rogers, the commandant, and a small portion of the guard, who fired a volley into the ranks of the mutineers.

Three men fell, and this seemed to check the prisoners for an instant, but their leader, a Filipino of the most desperate type, urged them on. Though already wounded by the first fire, his spirit was unbroken, and four times the rifles spoke before he fell. Then, like rats in a trap, the prisoners tried first one gateway and then another, and probably would have overpowered the small guard and made their escape had not American prisoners themselves come to the rescue and helped to capture the fugitives. A few more volleys from their re-enforced pursuers, and the prisoners scurried to their quarters in abject terror.

The following cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. MacArthur:

"Manila—Details outbreak. Bolo developed Pedro Samson, commandant of police, left Tagbilaran, ostensibly inspect police various towns. This he did until he heard from in Carmen, with followers threatening attack. Garrison at Ubay. Two detachments ordered Carmen, found town peaceful. No trace of insurgents. Detachment twenty-seven men under First Lieut. Leback, Aug. 31, were attacked near Carmen by 120 bolo men; latter nearly annihilated, over 100 killed. Our loss as previously reported. Movement in interior now in progress."

The Secretary of War has instructed Gen. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, to discharge all volunteers in San Francisco. About 400 are now there, having been sent home from Manila, sick or wounded, most of them being convalescent. All such will be discharged, their service being no longer required. This course will be followed until the volunteer regiments return for final discharge.

Gen. MacArthur has been instructed to forward all sick volunteers whom the medical officers report are unable to travel, or who will be benefited thereby. The convalescents, when they reach San Francisco, will be discharged at once, others will be sent to hospitals for treatment, and will be discharged as soon as cured.

NEAR TO THE POLE.

Duke of Abruzzi's Expedition Beats Record Made by Nansen.

The Duke of Abruzzi reached Cape Enderby on his return from his expedition to the north pole. He beat Nansen's record and gained a point nearer the pole than was ever reached before. The losing of his vessel, the Stella Polaris, shows that after eleven months in the polar ice she drifted to 80 degrees 33 minutes. Nansen's record was latitude 88 degrees 14 minutes. One side of the vessel had been crushed in the ice, and it was with difficulty that she was prevented from sinking. Food became very scarce and some of the dogs had to be eaten. A Norwegian machinist and two Italians died. The rest of the party saved comparatively little.

Members of the expedition report that the Stella Polaris was pushed by the ice on to land. Her hold filled with water, and she leaked after repairs had been effected. The expedition erected a tent, in which they lived. They suffered from the cold. The principal expedition, sent by Capt. Peary, was gone 104 days. It reached latitude 83°33'. Captain Cagni left cairns to commemorate those who perished. The scientific results were satisfactory.

The expedition in going north visited the hut built by Nansen on Franz Josef Island. On their return the Stella Polaris was frozen in the ice in latitude 82, and everybody lived on dog flesh for ten days.

Sealers are causing officers of the east-bound roads from Chicago considerable trouble with expired Grand Army tickets.

District Passenger and Freight Agent Palmer of the Illinois Central in Evansville, Ind., has resigned and the office has been abolished.

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Within a short time a new system of lighting passenger coaches by electricity generated from the axles of the cars will be introduced on the Santa Fe system. Twenty-five of the cars will be experimented upon, and a few months and if satisfactory results are obtained the system will be extended to include all of the passenger cars on the road.

STORM HITS TEXAS.

Galveston Wiped Out and Death List Is Put at 2,500.

Entire Town Blotted Out of Existence—Trail of West Indian Hurricane Is Marked by Hundreds of Human Victims and Widespread Devastation—Tale Told by One of the Galveston Survivors Who Was Fortunate Enough to Escape.

Thousands upon thousands of lives have been lost in the West Indian storm that swept Southern Texas. Many towns were destroyed and telegraphic communication with the imperiled region was cut off.

Upon the city of Galveston the hurricane that swept in from over the Gulf of Mexico fell with deadliest force. It wrecked houses by the score first and then, as its prodigious force increased, it blew the waters of Galveston Bay upon the town, submerging half of its buildings and drowning at least 2,500. That is the most conservative estimate of the dead in Galveston alone.

James C. Timmins, general superintendent of the National Commercial Company, was one of the first to bring tidings of the great disaster to that city. After remaining through the hurricane on Saturday Mr. Timmins departed from Galveston on a seagoing vessel and went across the bay to Morgan's point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

Citizens of Galveston estimated that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, had been destroyed, and that 2,500 people have been drowned, killed or are missing. Some business houses were also destroyed.

Mr. Timmins said the city is a complete wreck so far as he could see from the water front. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of eighty miles an hour straight from the gulf. The gale was steady, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock Saturday evening and continuing without intermission until midnight, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow with great force.

The orphan asylum and both hospitals in Galveston are reported destroyed, and the loss of life will be great, as the institutions were generally crowded, and as they were substantial buildings the chances are that many had taken refuge in them.

The water extended across the island. Mr. Timmins said it was three feet deep in the grounds of the Tremont Hotel and was six feet deep in Market street. Along the water-front the damage was very great. The roofs were blown from all the elevators and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or lost their sides and were of no protection to the contents.

Most of the small sailing craft were wrecked and were either piled up in the wharves or floating bottom-side up in the bay. There was a small steamship ashore three miles north of Pelican Island, flying a British flag. Another big vessel was ashore at Virginia Point, another at Texas City, and still another at the south point of Houston Island.

The scenes during the storm were described by Mr. Timmins as pathetic. Men, women and children crowded into the hotel seeking shelter, and all night these unfortunate were beseeching losses of kindred and fortune.

The monster bridges, four to six miles long, connecting Galveston with the mainland suffered the fate of smaller spans all over Southern Texas and only jagged abutments remain. As a result of the damage to the railroad line two trains—one a Santa Fe and the other a Missouri, Kansas and Texas—were wrecked, with loss of life and injury to many persons.

A cyclone of vast sweep annihilated the storm's fury. Towns along the Southern Texas shore are flooded and the raging waters have scoured the list of fatalities. Among the places where heavy loss of life and property is rumored and which are isolated are Galveston, Angleton, Hempstead, Alvin, Alton, Louisiana, Corpus Christi, Rockport, Port Arthur, High Island, Stowell, Winnie, Chappell Hill, Clifton, Brookshire, Brazoria, Seabrook, Pearl, Velasco, Beckley, Homestead, Taylor, Port Lavaca, Aransas Pass, Rollover, Sabine Pass, Quintana, Morgan Point, Hitchcock, Temple, Southville, Waller, Cypress, Brownsville, Bayview, Arroyo and Port Aransas.

The destruction extends up and down the Gulf coast 100 miles each side of Galveston Island, and fully half a hundred towns in the interior have been burnt more or less. The property loss at and around Houston alone will exceed \$4,000,000.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Enrica, Cal., had a \$90,000 fire riots will sue the city.

Abu Shelby and Mose Hopkins, negroes, were killed by lightning, Pine Bluff, Ark.

John Churchfield, who murdered his divorced wife, Rotherwood, Tenn., has been executed.

The British admiralty, according to the London Daily Mail, is buying large quantities of American coal for the use of the fleet at home waters and in the Mediterranean.

A locomotive for use in warfare, has been turned out by an English firm of motor manufacturers. It has a tank engine and will be armed with two quick-firing guns.

From the Revolution to 1890, 4,204,029 immigrants arrived in the United States. From 1890 to 1899, 3,650,328 immigrants arrived, and for the first eleven months of this fiscal year 394,164 have landed.

H. C. Shattuck, New York, believed he had been disgraced because his son joined the police force. He attempted suicide, but was pumped out.

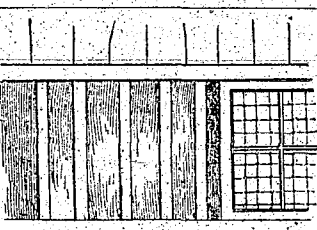
FARMERS' CORNER

Breeding of Cows.

There is a well-founded belief that the cow who is a persistent milker does not produce the best calves. While this is so, the methods generally employed to overcome this trouble are far from the best. The usual plan is to cut off the feed; oftentimes to the point of starvation; surely a most unwise move and in nine cases out of ten results in injury to the cow. The period of lactation depends more largely on the system of feeding than farmers are willing to admit, though ancestry must be back of it all, for the most intelligent feeding in the world will not make a long milker of a cow whose ancestors were in the habit of going dry for three or four months. Naturally, if the breed is a good one, the desire is to keep up the period of lactation as long as possible, and yet have good calves. Particularly is this desirable if the calves are to be raised. The best plan for accomplishing this is to feed the cow the necessary food to keep up a fair flow of milk, and with this feed to give her the milkmaid's milk. While doing this keep milking the cow until she naturally falls off in supply. With a heifer having the first calf, milking should be kept up as long as possible before the next calf is born, in order to establish the long period of lactation, for if the heifer cow goes dry early after the first calf it will be extremely difficult to carry her beyond that period afterward.

Barn Window Screen.

A writer in Farm and Fireside gives suggestions for screening the barn windows. Most farm windows, he says, are made to slide, so that in this case the screen is also made to slide, but in the opposite direction from the window.



SCREENED WINDOW.

It is thus very easy to slide either the screen or the glass sash whichever may be needed over the opening. It will be noticed that the artist has covered the window of glass with wire netting such as is used in poultry yard building. This is a good idea, especially if the window is in front of the horse where he can readily reach it, for often times the horse will head against the glass with sufficient force to break it and usually cuts his face more or less.

Fatal Effects of Green Forghum.
There has been much discussion in some of the Western papers as to the cause of cattle dying suddenly after eating green sorghum. All were aware of the facts, yet chemists have been unable to detect any poison in the sorghum plant or in the organs of the animals that died from eating it. A writer in the Louisiana Planter, who says he lost in this way last year cattle that cost him \$1,050, thinks he can account for it. He says: "The blamed stuff won't be swallowed. It simply gets warmed and limbered a little, coats itself over with the tough, sticky saliva, or slobber, repairs to the stomach, pastes itself smoothly over that organ, closing the trachea, or windpipe, and the poor brute in the greatest distress and misery smothered to death—dies for the want of air. My remedy would be to swab out the throat immediately so as to remove the bits of blades that have pasted themselves over the glottis, or opening to the windpipe. They will sometimes stick there like a wet paper to the roof of the mouth. The saliva of the cow is more sticky than that of a human, and the smooth blades of sorghum stick worse than a fuzzy leaf." His explanation seems plausible at first, and those who lose cattle in this way should examine the entrance to the windpipe to see if it is closed.

Abandoned Farms.
We have seldom seen a better excuse for the abandoned farms in New England than we find in the Farming World of London. In an article from a Canadian correspondent, who talks very much of the early settlers in Canada, he had not met with the success which they deserved by their courage, their vigor and their hard work. He says: "Many of us settled outland which never should have been settled on, that should have been kept in woods, in which condition it would have been worth a hundred times more than it has been in a cleared condition." He also says "in many cases those looking for locations were not qualified to judge for themselves as to the fitness of the land they were looking at, particularly when covered with unbroken wood, and their eagerness to locate on land of their own prevented them giving the time and care to the subject that such an important subject deserved." We can give no better reason why many farms in New England, which are abandoned or should be, ever become settled and we rejoice whenever we hear of their being returned to the growing of forests, from which they never should have been diverted. Farms which have been settled in this way should have been reserved for a wood growth to bring them to a fertile condition again.—American Cultivator.

Hog Cholera Experiments.
The division of animal pathology of the experiment station at the University of Nebraska is perfecting its plans for the coming year's campaign against hog cholera. As is well known, this division has been very active in inaugurating experiments with this disease. One of the experiments under contemplation is the taking up of certain con-

ditions in which hog cholera exists and having experts there to note the mortality in the entire country and to aid the officials of the country in eradicating the disease, both by sanitary and popular methods, and by the use of serum. It is hoped that if certain counties will take up this idea of assisting this division a great deal of good can be done, both in ascertaining how virulent the disease has been in the country and by reducing the per cent of mortality in the country. In other words, it is a kind of quarantine system, or stamping-out process, and it is hoped by this method that farmers can guard against this disease to a large extent. The plans are not as yet fully matured, but will be perfected before the work is begun.

Overworking Children.
We are sorry to see it stated in a Maine paper that a girl 13 years old and weighing 115 pounds has done the full work of a man during the haying season in one of the towns of that State. We have no special objection to having young ladies or older ones work out of doors on a farm if they wish to and have the strength, and we think many of them would be in better health for such a chance to take exercise in the open air, but we want all good things in moderation, and we would not like to see either girl or boy of that age and slight physical build, allowed to do a full day's work for a man in the haying field. Even if much of it was on the mowing machine, hay rake or tedder, we know from experience that they are not easy riding vehicles, and while there is much work that a girl or a boy can do in the haying field, we do not believe it right to work them beyond their strength at such an age. Many a boy and girl too has received a lasting dislike to farm life because of overwork.—American Cultivator.

Saving Straw.
A Kansas correspondent of the Farmer's Tribune calls attention to the great waste of many farms by the careless way in which the straw is put up, not in stacks, but in piles, usually by a gang of boys who think they are doing all that is expected of them if they can keep it out of the way of the carrier or the elevator. We think there are farmers nearer than Kansas who have the same fault, and lose money by it. Straw is too valuable as a rough fodder in sections where hay is high priced to be wasted as it often is. And even where hay is cheap there are uses for straw as mulch, as thatching and bedding, for which it is worth more than hay. Put a good man at the straw stack, or build a good stack of the straw after the threshing is over, and then try to learn how to save money by making a profitable use of that which is now going to waste.

Pig Notes.
Soak wheat twelve hours before feeding to hogs.
When the pig is grown he should be ready for market.
Early maturity is one way of lessening cost.
There is no benefit in keeping a sow that is vicious and troublesome.
Do not arrange the pig pen so as to shut out the sunshine and pure air.
A hog with a fair proportion of lean meat is the best hog to send to market.
No farmer who keeps three or four sows can afford to do without a pure-bred boar.

If a sow is not permitted to breed until she is eighteen months old, the pigs will be found much better than if she is bred younger, and this will be found true of her future litters.
Straw Horseshoes.
Most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes. In their case the shoes are tied around the ankles with straw rope and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so that they form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These shoes cost about a half penny per pair, and when they are worn out they are thrown away. Every cart has a stock of fresh new shoes tied to the horse or to the front of the cart, and in Japan it was formerly the custom to measure distance largely by the number of horseshoes it took to cover the distance. So many horseshoes made a day's journey, and the average shoe lasted for about eight miles of travel.

Cucumbers.
I raise five crops instead of one on the same ground, and on the same vines with hardly any extra work. Plant in the usual way. When a cucumber is taken from the vine let it be cut with a knife, leaving about an eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem. Then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine twice, leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division. On each separate slit there will be a cucumber as large as the first. By this method you will only need one-fifth the ground that you would need if growing cucumbers in the old way.—Walter Strossider, in Epitome.

A Valuable Cow.
Three-year-old Jersey cow Golden Sultanee, sold for \$1,000 at the Cooper sale.

Traveling Distinctness.
The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, in view of the great success which has attended its system of traveling cheese inspectors, has arranged to put a creamery board inspector in the field the current season. To this end it has employed Mr. De Witt Goodrich, who was the expert butter-maker at the World's Fair in Chicago, and has since had full experience in creamery management and as instructor in butter-making at the Wisconsin Dairy School.

Cattle Feet.
A natural grass field is very valuable in the preservation of the feet of cattle. The surface is much softer than a field that is under regular rotation, and their hoofs in consequence are less liable to become worn and splintered.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

School District Officers Are Swindled.
—Brave Act of an Engineer—Serious Railway Accident Narrowly Averted.
—Peculiar Case for Supreme Court.

Several weeks ago a salesman claiming to be representing a school supply company in Chicago struck Willow selling charts and supplies to school districts. The company was canvassed and several charts were disposed of to different districts. The price of the charts was \$30 and the agent received the order for payment as soon as the sale was made, claiming that the supplies would be sent in a few days. The orders were then disposed of to local banks and nothing has been seen of the charts or man since. The orders will be due this fall and school boards believe they have again been hoodwinked. Officers of the school board will protest against the payment of the orders.

Saves His Contractor's Life.
Walter Krebs, an electrician employed by the Muskegon Electric Light Company, while adjusting some brushes to a dynamo, received an electric shock which nearly caused his death. Eight thousand volts were passing through the dynamo and if it had not been for the timely aid of William Frazer, the engineer, Krebs would have fallen bodily upon the dynamo. Frazer realized in an instant what was coming, and although he knew that he would get a shock and probably be killed, he rushed forward, seized the wrist and both fell clear of the dynamo. When Frazer recovered consciousness he still held the unconscious form of his brother workman in his arms. Both men were badly burned, but will recover.

Supreme Court Will Decide.
The case of Thompson vs. the Bronk-Bullington Company has been appealed to the Supreme Court from Jackson County. The case is a novel one. Thompson was convicted and sent to prison for three and one-half years. It turned out that his conviction was illegal, and he was released on a writ of habeas corpus after putting in 370 days on the shirt contract of the Bronk-Bullington Company. Thompson brought suit against the shirt contractors for the value of his services, but he lost the case in the Circuit Court.

Shoots Himself Twice.
Adrian A. Lord, aged 61 years, a well-known character about Grand Rapids, attempted suicide by shooting himself through the head and also just below the heart. He has been in poor health for some time, and was also in financial straits and several times lately threatened suicide. On this certain morning he went quietly out of his back door into a vacant lot overgrown with weeds, and lying down fired four shots, two of which took effect. He was discovered some time afterward by a neighbor and taken to a hospital.

Collision on a Bridge at Monroe.
Passenger train No. 500 from Detroit on the Michigan Central Railroad ran into the rear end of a freight train while crossing the bridge that spans the Raisin river at Monroe. The train had slowed down for the stop at Monroe, and the engineer saw the danger in time to apply the brakes. The train was crowded with passengers, and the sudden application of the brakes, applied them in all directions. No one was seriously hurt. The way car of the freight was wrecked, and the pilot of the engine was torn off.

Crushed Against a Post.
Emanuel Bopp of North Lansing was seriously if not fatally injured while running a heavy load and ladder against a shed. The end of the tongue struck him in the breast, pushing him against a large post and pinning him there while two men at the back end of the wagon were pushing against it. It was found when he was released that his breast bone had been broken and that two of his ribs were fractured.

Passengers All Wrecked.
The gasoline launch of T. & J. No. 3 drifted ashore in a disabled condition four miles south of Muskegon and, twenty-eight passengers, many of whom being women, were compelled to wade ashore through the surf, which was piling up on the beach. The launch is owned by Torment & Jones and was bound from Lake Harbor to Muskegon.

Within Our Borders.
Pinching is to have a grisly mill and grain elevator before long.

A Rapid Railway car struck a rig driven by Joseph Bachelier at Monroe and Bachelier was thrown out and seriously injured and the two horses killed. Sheriff McVean arrested at Perry a young man named Lloyd Scott of Hart for stealing a pair of shoes from a boarding house, and he was sentenced to twenty days in jail.

A. D. St. Jean narrowly escaped being crushed to death by an ugly broncho he was assisting the owner to harness at Cheboygan. The horse to be driven and St. Jean's hand was almost mashed to a pulp.

James Youngs, the first of the trio to be tried for the big wheat steal, was convicted in the Circuit Court at Lapeer. The confession of East Brown, also engaged in the steal, greatly aided the officers and makes probable the conviction of all three.

Mrs. Woodley, aged 55 years, the wife of John W. Woodley, a Menominee shoe dealer, was run over by a trolley car and instantly killed. The woman stepped to the middle of the track when the car was only a short distance from her and was thrown down and dragged some distance before the car could be stopped.

An idea of the magnitude of the tramp nuisance at St. Joseph may be had from the fact that six of the hoboes were rounded up there in a single night recently.

A new departure in plowing is to be tried on a Cass County farm this fall. Six plows have been rigged together, side by side, and a traction engine will be used to pull the outfit.

A Saginaw family lost its pet cat in a peculiar manner the other day. The cat was asleep on the hearth during a thunderstorm when a bolt of lightning came down the chimney and killed her.

The excessive rain and hot weather has caused potatoes growing on the low lands around Highland Station to rot so badly that the starch is almost unobtainable to people in the vicinity.

Yale's fire ladders have a new hose cart.
A Methodist society has been organized at Ingalls, and a church will be built soon.
F. E. North has been appointed postmaster at Dot View, T. J. Stranding, resigned.
A new postoffice has been established at Larkin, with Frank E. Burton as postmaster.

The grain and potato crops in Alcona County have been greatly damaged by excessive rainfall.

Rochester merchants will close their stores hereafter at 8 p. m., except Mondays and Wednesdays.

George Michaels, aged 11 years, and Robert Tonk, aged 10, were drowned in the Muskegon river while bathing.

At the decennial convention of the Kappa Gamma fraternity at Columbus, Ohio, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Ann Arbor in 1902.

Growners around Highland Station cannot pick their cucumbers fast enough to keep them from growing too large for the pickle factory's use, so heavy is the yield.

The skunk farm near Burr Oak now has some 600 skunks on it. The citizens of that place always hold their noses when the wind blows from a certain direction.

A. J. Freer of Curran left his farm house for a few weeks. When he came back everything movable had been taken away. Even the chickens had disappeared.

The pioneer society of Ionia County held its annual meeting at Ionia with a good attendance of the silver grays. A fancy dance was given for the benefit of the coming year.

Notwithstanding Onaway is situated in the greatest timber belt in Michigan, work had to be stopped on a new frame building in course of erection there for lack of material.

A large farm on the farm of Peter Byron, in Keweenaw township, was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, with its contents of hay and grain. The loss is estimated at about \$4,500.

Kalamazoo, with a population of 25,000, has no flour mill, and the Gazette thinks there is not another city of the size, or anywhere near it, in the State in which such a condition exists.

Jakie Metzger, 23 years of age, was drowned in Lake Michigan, near the mouth of the river, at Saugatuck, while bathing. Two other boys were nearly drowned while trying to save him.

Seneca Stevens, Jr., a farmer of Sandstone, was drowned at Vandewater's lake near Jackson. Stevens was at the lake with a Sunday school picnic from Sandstone and was swimming from a float anchored in deep water. It is supposed he became exhausted.

The Michigan earnings of railroad companies in July were \$3,294,075, an increase of \$116,417 over July, 1899. The aggregate Michigan earnings to Aug. 1 were \$22,008,698, an increase of \$2,488,697, or 12.71 per cent over the same months of last year.

Burglars visited the homes of Banker Charles Palmer and Dr. D. V. Yerex at Ionia City. They were frightened away from the former place before any booty was secured, but Dr. Yerex was not so fortunate. They took his gold watch and chain valued at \$125 and \$100 in cash from his pocketbook, but missed a diamond stud on the dresser.

Mrs. Newton, wife of Judge William Newton, accidentally shot herself at Flint. Mrs. Newton was alone at the time the accident occurred. A theory advanced is that she was examining a revolver to see if it were in working order, when the weapon was accidentally discharged. The bullet lodged in the woman's right side and lodged in the intestines.

A new and promising gold field has been opened up on the Sturgeon river near Nahma. Prospectors have been at work there for some time, and have taken out some gold in paying quantities. James Hutton, a returned Klondiker, has resigned his position as steward on the St. Ignace, Mich., and has left for Nahma. He is enthusiastic over the new field, and with other parties will conduct operations on a large scale. The new gold field is little known yet, but is said to be very promising.

Someone forced an entrance into St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Adrian and endeavored to rob the steel chest of the sanctuary. The chest is locked in a handsomely carved wooden frame, the big doors of which were pried off. The doors to the chest had been pried, but the steel bolts held the would-be vandals, and they failed to get anything. The tools used were left lying on the floor, the marauders having probably been frightened while at work.

Caris Ouellette, an aged man, submitted to partial amputation at St. Ignace, believing he could be cured of rheumatism thereby. A hole was dug in the ground in the rear of their residence by his wife, and Ouellette, divested of clothing, was placed in a standing posture and covered with earth up to his chest. The woman stood guard with an ax, threatening to kill any "saw" who dared interfere. She was overpowered by officers, who dug out the old man. Both man and wife are regarded as fanatics.

A father and daughter who had been separated for thirty-eight years were reunited at Okemos. John Ireland, a native of England, came to this country in 1848 and settled in New York. When the war broke out he enlisted and went to the front, leaving his family behind him. He was in most of the great battles and served until peace was declared. When he returned to New York City he was unable to find his family, and drifted west, finally settling in Kansas. During the G. A. R. encampment Mr. Ireland learned that his daughter was living in Okemos and he lost no time in going there. Her name is Mrs. Eberly.

Lightning struck the telephone line between Ann Arbor and Monroe and followed the wire into the residence of Charles Aldrich, demolishing his telephone, and shocking a little boy sitting near the phone so badly that he was unconscious for some time.

"Jack the peeper" has been seen in various parts of Eaton Rapids. The other night he climbed a tree near a house, and the young lady of the house spied on him. She went down the stairs, got a revolver and shot at him. He dropped to the ground, but left no trace of his being hit.

During a celebration at Quinnesee a man named Jacobson was run over on the race track by a racing horse and sustained injuries from which he died soon after. The race was a running one and about forty spectators crowded on to the track, which resulted in a confusion and the consequent accident.

Ray Uptegraft, aged 18 years, of Danison has filed a bill of divorce from Daisy Uptegraft, to whom he was married in Flint on Aug. 22. The girl is 16 years old and her home is at Clay. He alleges that a fraud was perpetrated upon him, and that he was in a dazed condition when the marriage ceremony was performed.

HEAVY SKIRTS AGAIN

FASHIONABLES AWAIT THEIR EXPECTED COMING.

Their Long Sweep Gives an Effect of Height and Grace to the Figure—Costumes Are Either Very Plain or Wrought with Great Elaborateness.

New York correspondence:

RICHLESS jade that she is, Dame Fashion is going to put her followers into heavy skirts again. A large proportion of the new skirt models are pleated, accented, kilted or belted at the waist. These skirts drag, adding several pounds in the weight of the extra length, and many are supplied with an especial pleat—or pleating at the back. A good many of the more striking fall dresses are being made with bodices that show below the belt. A bodice pleated down the back of the bodice under which the belt passes is a favorite design and supplies a pretty "spring" below the belt-line. The first picture here presents this idea in its simplest form as carried out in striped French flannel, a white taffeta sailor collar embroidered with gold being the greatest departure from entire demurity. Should designs of this

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colors, the latter surprises by unexpected combinations of both material and color. Both types appear in the first of the accompanying groups. The two gowns that maintain the wearers' outlines might be trimmed much more freely than they are and still be in the same class. Trimming is not ignored; it may be employed liberally so long as it is lace. Many ladies' cloth was the fabric of the first suit, a white and red striped silk bodice with lace yoke and collar coming beneath its bolero. All the jacket's edges were stitched in red. The other simple gown was dark blue cashmere, the skirt, yoke and bodice banded with silver soutache. The top of the bodice was ivory white lace outlined with black fluff. Consideration of this third gown will show how strong is the contrast between the two grades. It was pale gray; pastel cloth over rose pink silk, the former cut away at the knees. Ivory lace appeared in bands and bolero. The silk gave the bodice, and narrow black velvet was applied in bands and bows as the artist has indicated. The variety possible in such dresses is practically unlimited.

Naturally there are a great many compromise costumes that present features of both schools. Transparent and semi-transparent silk or light wool materials are laid in tiny pleats, showing the silk foundation dress charmingly as the pleats change in line. Rows of insertion, through the openings of which the under material shows, make an elaboration at once simple in outline and dainty in appearance. The second dress in the concluding picture is in this general order. It was sketched in pale blue grenadine over lemon silk, bands of gray lace insertion being let in as indicated. The shoulder collar was white satin embroidered with pink roses and foliage.

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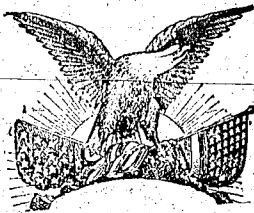
The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT: WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N. Y.

For Congressman, 10th Dist. R. O. CRUMP, of Bay.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor: AARON T. BLISS, of Saginaw County.

For Lieut. Governor: O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.

For Secretary of State: FRED WARMER, of Oakland.

For Treasurer: DANIEL MCCOY, of Kent.

For Auditor General: PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

For Com. of Land Office: E. A. WILDEY, of Vanburen.

For Attorney General: HORACE M. OREN, of Chippewa.

For Sup. Public Instruction: DELOS FALL, of Calhoun.

For Member St. Board of Education: J. H. THOMPSON, of Osceola.

For Senator, 25th Dist. A. J. DOUGHERTY, of Clare.

Bryan wants free silver because free silver will increase prices. Bryan is opposed to trusts because trusts are conspiracies to raise prices. Mr. Bryan should make an effort to get together.

ALL the counties of Arkansas have not been heard from, but at the hour of going to press Chairman Jones, Chairman of the Populist Committee, had not parted with any of his American Cotton Bale Trust stock.

In 1864 the Democrats were charged by Abraham Lincoln with being an imperialist and a republic wrecker. The Indianapolis Sentinel was particularly vigorous in this work. Mr. Bryan is not quoting from the files of his Indianapolis organ.

The Cuban flag was officially hoisted over the public buildings at Santiago de Cuba on the 25th of August. This circumstance ought to end Democratic talk about the ultimate intentions of the McKinley administration with reference to Cuba.

Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Nashville, Tennessee, a famous horse breeder and a life long democrat, has some flat-footed opinions on the present campaign, and doesn't hesitate to express them. He said: "Bryan has no more chance of being elected President than a stump tailed crow in fly time has of taking it easy. I voted for Bryan four years ago, but it was tough work. Now I cannot stand for that crazy quilt patchwork platform. It is not the money question alone, it is the entire scheme of the resolutions. The platform of four years ago, with all its ills, has been included this year, and I cannot stand it. I certainly shall not vote for Mr. Bryan again. I don't take any stock in imperialism, and I know that if Bryan is elected business will be ruined in this country, and every man of good business sense knows it just as well as I do."

President McKinley has no reason to be dissatisfied with existing conditions in China, either from a diplomatic or military point of view, so far as they are affected by what has been done in Washington. A message from Gen. Chaffee was received this week saying that the military situation was satisfactory, and, while there has been no official communication to that effect, it will not be surprising if the result of the exchange of notes between the powers on the proposal of Russia to withdraw the allied troops from Peking pending negotiations with China is that all the powers will endorse the position of this government that it will be better to keep the allied troops in Peking until negotiations with China have been brought to a successful conclusion. It may be that President McKinley has received a hint of this unofficially from the interested governments, but any way it is quite certain that he is much more confident that a peaceful settlement will be reached than he was a short time ago.

Treasonable Letter made Public.

Dr. Montague R. Levenson, of Brooklyn, is not widely known to fame. He is an anti-imperialist, however, and while perhaps not foremost in the councils of the free in the rear contingent, yet he is an ardent and consistent believer in the policy of letting the Tagals shoot holes through the American flag and rewarding them therefor. A letter he wrote in July a year ago, captured among the letters and papers belonging to Aguinaldo, and now in Washington, has just been made public. It is an able letter and interesting, and should by all means be printed in big type and scattered broadcast over the land as a campaign document. It shows the nobility of soul, the genuine patriotism and the love of the free man, which stirs the anti-imperialist, and would no doubt help their cause along most grandly.

In this letter, the authenticity of which Dr. Levenson admits, Dr. Levenson describes himself as a "member of the Anti-Imperialist league, of which Geo. S. Bontwell is president, and Ervin Winslow secretary," and he addresses it: "Dear Sir and Brother" to Senor G. Apacible, whom he understands is a representative Filipino. With very brief formalities the writer plunges into the subject that is close to his heart.

"He (President McKinley) and Gen. Otis and all his troops are pirates upon the territory of the natives," Dr. Levenson declares. "Our presidents are not in the least authorized to make war without the consent of congress, as McKinley is doing, and all persons engaged in this war are pirates," he continues, and then he proceeds to give the hostiles a little advice. The advice is to capture some "official of rank in the service of the United States," and then call on the foreign consuls at Manila to act as a court for his trial as a pirate under international law. In addition to this he suggests that the Filipinos get up an appeal to the people of the United States. In this appeal "a reference to the Declaration of Independence must be inserted," he insists, and then Dr. Levenson goes on to tell "dear sir and brother" to throw in all the charges of atrocity, pillage and plundering that can be found against the American soldiers—all this to "bring out the want of Christian feeling for the soldiers."

He further suggests that the honesty of President McKinley be assailed, and that in the appeal the administration in Washington be charged with inciting the native uprising "to secure the passage of the treaty."

Dr. Levenson may be small potatoes, and no doubt is, but his letter will illustrate the spirit of those who pretending to patriotism are active in giving comfort and encouragement to the enemy, inciting them to continue their war and suggesting means for inflicting injury upon our soldiers and country. It is to, such as Dr. Levenson that Gen. Lawton before his death referred, when he said the deadliest attacks upon American soldiers in Luzon came from their native land. It is to this class that Bryan is appealing for support, and not in vain.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Senator Stewart, originator of the order of Silver Barons and chief factotum of the Knights of the White Metal, as well as the main prop of the silver syndicate, can no longer stomach Bryan chief apostle of the heaven-born ratio. In a temperate article explaining his position on the question of loyalty to his country, he sets forth the compelling reason which induce him to renounce Bryanism, and no healthy-minded citizen can find fault in his statement that does not square exactly with historical fact.

There has been no more distinguished champion of Silverism than Wm. M. Stewart. During his term of service in the Senate to proclaim his faith in the justice of bimetalism. He has never proposed or accepted compromise on monetary legislation, but has stood out stubbornly for the unequivocal restoration of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. He was in the Senate in 1873 when silver was demonetized and entered his protest in after years against the so called iniquity of that "crime." In 1888 he voted for the Sherman bill of 1890 and against its repeal in 1893. No man can impugn Senator Stewart's loyalty to silver.

He was re-elected to the Senate in 1899, and will serve, if he lives, until 1905. There is no reason why he should relax his support of silverism, per se, because his tenure of office is secure for five years. It is likely that the progress of events has modified his views, but that he is still in favor of "restoring the money of the constitution" cannot be doubted. Nevertheless, he is not in favor of the election of William Jennings Bryan. He is not in favor of it because Bryan is before the people on a false, or if not a false, a revolutionary and unpatriotic issue. Senator Stewart reads history in the light of

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To whom it may concern.

Take Notice:—That an application signed by the undersigned Peter Muerhead has been made to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Crawford, Michigan, for leave to construct a dam across the Manistee river, for the purpose of creating a reservoir, or pond, in said river above said dam, in which to store logs and other forest products, at a point as follows:—Sixty (60) rods north and thirty-nine (39) rods west of the quarter post located on the southline of section seven (7), Town twenty-eight (28) north of Range four (4) west. Said dam to be built of earth and timber not to exceed twenty (20) feet in height; the base and foundation to be not to exceed eighty (80) feet in breadth; the top breadth of said dam to be not to exceed twenty (20) feet. A shaft to be constructed through said dam eighty (80) feet in length, ten (10) feet wide in the clear, inside measurement, and twenty (20) feet in depth, to permit the free and unobstructed passage and floatage of timber and other forest products through said dam; said shaft and dam to have suitable gates therein to control the flow of the water of said stream. Said dam to be provided with a fish ladder, to be put in in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of Michigan.

And that such petition will be read and brought on to be heard at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Michigan, on the second Monday of October, 1900, to-wit: the eight day of said month, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan.

PETER MUERHEAD, P. O. Address: aug23-4w Frederic, Mich.

Mortgage Sale.

Default has been made in the condition of a mortgage dated August 31st, 1893, recorded in office of register of deeds of Crawford county, Michigan, September 7th, 1893, in Liber E of mortgages, on page 10, made and executed by Chester A. Lamb and Jesse Lamb, mortgagors, to David Osborn, mortgagee. There is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage this date for principal interest and taxes, four hundred dollars, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by statute. No proceedings at law or in chancery have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises in said mortgage described will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Crawford county, Michigan, situate in the village of Grayling, in said county, that being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows:—All of the East half of the North-west quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of Range two, west, Crawford county, Michigan.

Dated Aug. 15th, 1900. DAVID OSBORN, Mortgagee.

C. H. GLEASON, Attorney for Mortgagee, aug18-19w Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Maple Sugar and Fruit Evaporators.

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Franklin House DETROIT, MICH.

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There is one proposition that the free traders cannot answer, and do not seem to understand; it is the enormous and unprecedented increase of our export business. All of them said that kind of thing was impossible under a protective tariff.

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"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's drug store.

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FARMERS Grain, Potatoes

And other Farm Products

FOR Cash or Trade

WE SELL Extra Good Groceries

AND Dry Goods and Hardware

AT Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR Staley's Underwear

AND Garland Stoves.

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Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State.

LANSING, August 31st, 1900.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education in place of Perry F. Powers, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1900; also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this State to which your county belongs, also a Senator for the twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this State, comprising the counties of Crawford, Osceola, Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Gladwin, Clare and Missaukee; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District, comprising Crawford, Otsego, Montmorency, Alpena and Oscoda counties.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing the day and year first above written.

WILLARD K. BUSH,

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1900.
LOCAL ITEMS.

Born, Sept. 6th to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O'Brien, a son.

School Stationery at McClain's.
Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Levi Clement was visiting old friends here last week.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

For delicious Pies, Cakes, Cookies, etc., call at McClain's.

Crescent Bicycles.
Selling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Jessie Owen is teaching in the Horton district, west of Frederic.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

For SALE, CHEAP—A good second hand, coal stove. W. F. Benkman.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Fresh Bread, at McClain's.
S. C. Knight started for New York state last Saturday, for a visit with relatives at his old home.

Mrs. Geo. Langevin went to Bay City last Saturday for a short visit with her mother.

C. Andon and J. J. Collen have been at Houghton Lake for the last week, putting down a tubular well.

Crescent Bicycles.
Selling, Hanson & Co.

Regular meeting of Gardfield Circle L. O. G. T. U. Friday the 14th, at the usual hour.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

T. Hanson returned from a business trip through the southern part of the state last Saturday.

Fresh Oysters, at McClain's.
A freight car on a siding north of the village was burned Friday night. How it became ignited is a mystery.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Cement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Born, Thursday, Sept. 6th, at their home in Muskegon, to Mr. and Mrs. Solon Holbrook, a son.

Crescent Bicycles.
Selling, Hanson & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bauman went to Muskegon the first of the week for a visit.

Mrs. H. Head of South Branch spent the forepart of the week with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Fairbotham.

Buy your Bread of the home baker. Always fresh, six loaves for 25 cents, at McClain's.

Miss Grace Miller of Kingston, Tuscola Co., is the guest of her cousin, Miss Lulu Fairbotham.

Cakes and Pies, at McClain's.
Advertised Letters—T. Scott, W. N. Howes, Albert Spencer, John Stowits, Frank Brutey, Martha Mayhew.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, in fact for everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

N. Michelson has filled his silo this week, and now the corn is what he will do with the rest of his corn fodder.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges
guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Arthur Brink is enjoying his enforced vacation with his crutches, by visiting his brother Rolla and family at Bay Port.

E. O. Hobert and family have moved from Eckerman to Newbury. Miss Rose Charron is visiting with them.

Selling, Hanson & Co., filled their silo the last of the week, and could fill two more like it with the corn grown for the one.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and or all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Mrs. Allie Manning sent us a fine bouquet of Lilies last Saturday, from our Riverside ranch. It is the second crop of flowers on the same shrubs this season.

Just received, a complete line of School Stationery—Tablets, Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc. Complete Assortment at lowest prices. Give me a call. A. M. Babin.

Victor Salling has been taking a few days rest at Bay City, Detroit and other cities, combining business with pleasure. He was in time for "Teddy" at Bay City, Friday.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best sewing machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

E. H. Green
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Mrs. Charles Dickhoff is visiting in the southern part of the state.

Lieut. E. B. Hartwick and wife came up from Mason Tuesday afternoon for a little visit at the old home.

Mrs. Wm. Riker, of Dansville, has been the guest of her father, Wm. Woodburn, and other relatives, for the past week.

The W. M. C. will place on sale Saturday, Sept. 15, in the window of the millinery store, baked beans, fried cakes, angel food, pies and biscuits.

Ulcers, open or obstinate sores, scalds, and piles, quickly cured by Bannan Salve, the most healing medicine in the world. L. Fournier.

Orrin Blair and wife, have returned from a delightful visit in Hillsdale county. Orrin reports corn as an immense crop and everything moving finely.

H. Feldhauser was in town, Tuesday. He reports a big crop of Sandvetch, and an immense crop of potatoes where he grewed Sandvetch last year.

Cash for Tobacco Tags! For a limited time we will pay 1-2 cent each for the tags from Standard Navy and Spear Head plug tobacco, aug 30-3w J. W. SORENSON.

F. R. Deckroff of Grayling was doing business near Gaylord last week, putting down a 70 ft. drive well for Allan Wright, on his farm two miles south of town.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves's signature is on each box. 25c.

Joseph Patterson and A. J. Love went to Bay City yesterday to help nominate a democratic candidate for congress from this district. They hope to find some one who will accept the empty honor.

The Epworth League will hold their regular monthly Missionary meeting at the M. E. church, next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. A good program is to be rendered, and all are invited to come and hear it.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church will be held at the home of Mrs. M. Taylor, Wednesday, Sept. 19. All members are requested to be present, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

WANTED.—One hundred chickens, broilers or smaller, to feed. Will pay nine cents a pound for chicks, and will buy a few older fowls at the highest market price. W. H. NILES.

A man giving the name of Wm. Tomlinson hired a team of McClain's.

lough last Friday morning for the day to go to Robinson's mill. He was in the village in the evening with the team but neither have been seen since then. Mr. McCulloch is on his trail, having struck it east of Lewiston, going north.

Is it reported that the Representative convention for this District has been called at Hillman for next Saturday. We have been unable to see any published call, and if it is true, it seems to be a scheme from Alpena to capture the nomination. It is an out of the way place, and practically no notice. If it proves that this is the case, and they nominate an objectionable man he will be defeated. The people will not stand gagging.

According to the Detroit Free Press one of the largest saw mills in the world is to be erected soon by the Ward estate in Otsego county. It will have a capacity of 250,000 to 300,000 feet every ten hours, and is to be located in the midst of such immense tracts of heavily timbered land that even at that enormous rate of consumption the supply of timber will be sufficient to keep it in operation for years.

Col. C. V. R. Pond, Asst. Adj. Gen'l. G. A. R. Department of Michigan, having a little vacation thought he would spend the time in this part of the state, fishing and resting. He arrived on Monday, coming with his wife, who is the guest of Mrs. O. Palmer while the Col. goes with the boys from here to Sault Ste. Marie. They will go from here to Otsego Lake, to Potoski and to Petoski via the Island route, and home by way of Mackinac. The Col. is always welcomed by the boys wherever he may be, as is his wife by the members of the W. M. C. in which she has been for many years an active member.

SENT FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN!

DR. ANDREW D. SPINNEY,

Formerly of Detroit, and proprietor of Reed City Sanitarium. This old reliable specialist, crowned with forty years of successful success in treating Nervous, Urinary, Sexual, and all forms of Chronic Diseases, has such faith in his ability to cure when others fail that he will send you monthly treatment free. He has no patent medicine to advertise, nor a waxy syringe. Each case is carefully studied by its self, and will receive the most careful attention. Particular attention is given to the treatment of the following chronic diseases, viz: Catarrh of the Prostate, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Eczema, Polypus, Blennorrhoea, and all forms of the Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Stomach, Liver, Gall, Kidney, Bladder, and all forms of the Urinary System. He also treats all forms of Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Stricture, Catarrh, Piles, Hemorrhoids, and all forms of the Rectum and Colon. He also treats all forms of Chronic Diseases of the Skin, including Eczema, Psoriasis, and all forms of the Skin. He also treats all forms of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, including Consumption, Bronchitis, and all forms of the Lungs. He also treats all forms of Chronic Diseases of the Heart, including Hypertrophy, and all forms of the Heart. He also treats all forms of Chronic Diseases of the Stomach, including Indigestion, and all forms of the Stomach. He also treats all forms of Chronic Diseases of the Liver, including Catarrh, and all forms of the Liver. He also treats all forms of Chronic Diseases of the Gall, including Gallstones, and all forms of the Gall. He also treats all forms of Chronic Diseases of the Kidney, including Catarrh, and all forms of the Kidney. He also treats all forms of Chronic Diseases of the Bladder, including Catarrh, and all forms of the Bladder. 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In the Nature of an Axiom.
Philosophy—And now, after having reviewed all philosophy with you, there is only one law that I can lay down for your guidance.
Student—What is that?
"When you are sure you are right you should suspect that you are wrong."—Life.
To dream of a person who is that you have malicious enemies, who will secretly endeavor to do you harm.
The first bird to rise in the morning is the little greenish. He is out of bed at 1:30 a. m.

Women Think About This

In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with

A Woman

A woman whose experience in treating female ills is greater than that of any living person, male or female.

She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly publishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily relieving hundreds of suffering women.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham makes no statements she cannot prove. Her advice is free.


ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Dr. J. C. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and so easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

W. L. DOUGLAS
MADE IN U. S. A.
The Real Worth of Our \$3 and \$3.50 Shoes compared with other makes is \$4.45. We have the largest stock of men's shoes in the world. We sell more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S. The reason more men wear \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes is because they are the best in the world. A \$4.00 shoe for \$3.00. A \$5.00 shoe for \$3.50. Over 1,000,000 worn.

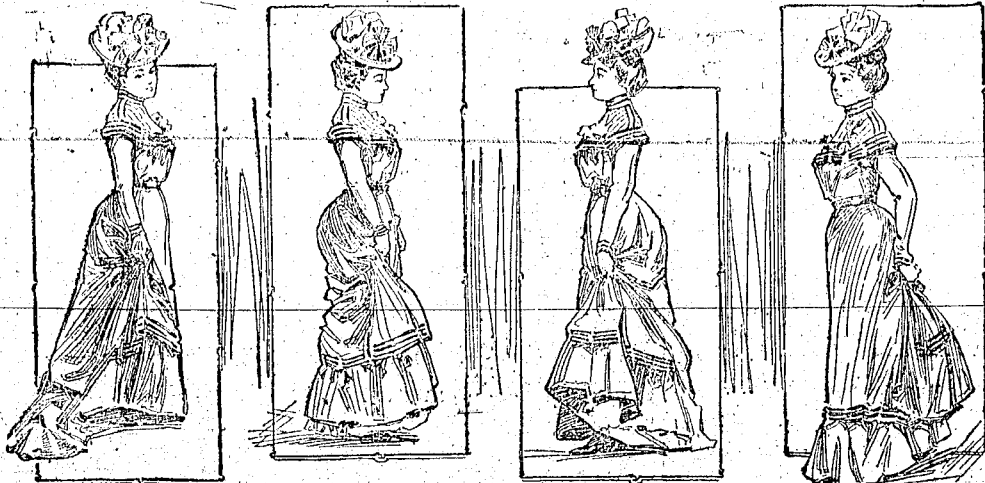


WEAR THE LARGEST MAKERS OF MEN'S \$3 AND \$3.50 SHOES IN THE WORLD. We sell more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S. The reason more men wear \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes is because they are the best in the world. A \$4.00 shoe for \$3.00. A \$5.00 shoe for \$3.50. Over 1,000,000 worn.

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.
If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm, buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It is for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

A STUDY IN THE CORRECT HANDLING OF THE SKIRT.



"IT MUST NOT BE."

The night was throbbing with rapture. Its pulses ran full with fire, and the seed for the moon above her. Sobbed her desire. The pulse in your hand was stronger. Than the pulse of the yearning sea—But the heart of my heart kept beating. "It must not be."

The roses trembled with perfume. That thrilled us with sweet unrest. And a storm of passionate longing. Ached in my breast. A dove for some dear lost passion. Mourned tenderly on the hill—But the heart of my heart kept beating. "Hush! hush! Be still!"

Each heard in the speech of the other. The throbs of a troubled heart. For we knew that the hour was coming. When we must part. The soul in your eyes was drawing. My soul, as the moon draws the sea—But the heart of my heart kept beating. "It must not be."

O Love, the years have been lonely. And empty of all delight. Since we two parted forever. That moonlit night! But still when my soul is aching. For the eyes and the lips of thee—The heart of my heart keeps beating. "It must not be."

—Woman's Home Companion.

A Thorough Villain.

66 **S**o you have come to make me rack my brain for another reminiscence, have you? Well, old man, I am prepared for you, and I will give you an account of the mysterious wharf murder which paralyzed the city with horror some fifteen years ago.

"Thus old Cleve addressed me as I entered his private office one afternoon, notebook in hand. 'One morning a messenger came to headquarters from one of the suburbs with the information that the mutilated body of a handsomely dressed man had been found thumping with the tide against one of the East River bulkheads.'

"I happened to be on duty at the time, and at once made my way to the wharf where the body was secured. 'When the body was drawn from the water and stretched out, all dripping, upon the dock a smothered cry of horror burst from the lips of the bystanders as their eyes fell upon a terrible gash in the man's forehead, plainly indicating that he was the victim of a foul murder.'

"Upon receiving permission from the coroner I proceeded to search the victim's clothes; but some one, his murderer, as I correctly concluded, had anticipated me. I found nothing but a few grains of burnt coffee in his vest pocket. 'The body was ordered to be taken to the morgue for identification, and I returned to the office, taking the coffee grains with me. I had already formed the theory, and had some slight hopes of working out the mystery.'

"For three days the body remained at the morgue before it was identified. A Boston firm had seen the keeper's advertisement, giving a description of the man's dress and general appearance, and when one of the firm came on the scene he recognized the remains as those of their confidential clerk, who had left Boston for New York about a week previously on business for the firm. 'I called on this gentleman and learned from him that Mr. Freeman, the murdered man, had been the owner of a beautiful watch, diamond studs and a diamond ring, and that he most likely had several hundred dollars in money about him at the time he was killed.'

"Having ascertained this much, I went to work. To me the coffee grains spoke volumes, and I read my way out of the mystery quite clearly. 'My first dodge was the adoption of a suitable disguise. I assumed that of a 'canaler.' The latter term, you know, is applied by thieves to all greenies from the country. When properly dressed for my purpose I sallied forth, and, commencing at a point some ten blocks below where the body was found, I took in every drinking place from thence on the river front up to ten blocks above. I was looking for a barroom where coffee grains, allspice and cloves were kept on the bar as taste killers. But they were not found there, and I did not find those commodities set out in any of them, so I took one street back and traversed the same as I had the river front, and, finding none there, I took the next, and here I found my grain mill with the coffee grains on the bar. It was situated on the corner of the street which terminated on the pier near which the body had been found.

"So far so good. I was satisfied in my own mind that I was now in the house which the murdered man had last visited previous to being brutally murdered. 'The first glance I fastened upon the barkeeper satisfied me that he was a bad one—a thorough villain—but a coward, one of those chaps who try to intimidate by loud talk and slang phrases

"When I walked up to the bar and asked for something to drink he eyed me disdainfully and came sullenly and reluctantly forward to wait on me. 'But when I disclosed a well-filled wallet and laid down a \$20 bill his whole manner changed instantly, and he was quite agreeable. 'At length he excused himself, went to the door and beckoned to a youth to come over. I understood that movement—I was pleased, and you will learn why shortly. 'The youth came over, when the bartender said: 'Johnny, 'tend bar for me a little while. I want to go to the barber's; then turning to me he added: 'Don't leave, old man; there will be some of the lads in by and by, and I'll be back in a few minutes. 'You may just bet, Herbert, that I had no intention of leaving; things were working nicely. It was fully twenty minutes before the bartender returned, and when he did so I noticed that he had not been shaved, but as I meant to shave him a trifle close I did not bother myself about this. 'Five minutes after his return the bartender was followed by two of the worst-looking villains I had ever seen—two sweet buds of the first water. 'I was soon introduced to these thugs and invited to drink. I drank, of course. Drink followed drink. Cards were proposed. I played and won, and so the hours glided by until night fell. It was a foggy, disagreeable night—excellent weather for murder. 'My two friends proposed that we should go on board of a ship out on the pier, and they would get me a genuine bottle of brandy from the captain, who was a friend of theirs. I will not bother your readers with my expressions of reluctance to going out there, nor the subtle arguments they used to persuade me, but at last I consented, of course. We had proceeded half way to the pier, when I concluded it was too against one, and things had gone far enough. I wanted them both. Turning suddenly I dealt one a tap on the head with a club which I had kept concealed, and he reeled and fell. I quickly clapped 'wrists' on the other before he fairly realized what was going on. 'What is this for?' exclaimed the ruffian with an oath. 'Murder,' I replied, quietly, as I adjusted the cuffs on him and pinned him to the other one. 'Such volleys of oaths and curses as I listened to while taking these two pirates—for that's what they were, river pirates to the office—was a caution; but I was used to that. 'At the office we found the murdered man's studs upon them and other small articles, which were afterwards identified as having belonged to their victim. 'My judgment about that bartender was correct. He turned out to be an ardent coward. 'He turned State's evidence and gave his confederates away. When he left the saloon on pretense of going to the barber's he went to bring in the two pirates and I was the intended victim, but they missed a fly-catch just once. One of them died in prison, the other was hanged, and two years later I had the pleasure of seeing the barkeeper, who escaped in the above case by turning State's evidence, sent to Sing Sing for twenty years in another case; he got the full swing for his previous connection with the famous dock murder."

standing by the Union or remaining neutral. At the call of young Rassieur, who had been ruled out of order by the Chairman, the meeting, the loyal men in attendance repaired to another place and adopted a set of resolutions in favor of the Union, which has become historic in the annals of Missouri. Rassieur enlisted in the First United States Reserve Corps, Volunteers, May 7, 1891, and was made orderly sergeant of Company B. He was mustered out of service Aug. 20, 1893, with the rank of major, which commission he received at the age of 29 years. At the close of the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis April 1, 1897. He practiced law until 1894, when he was elected Judge of the St. Louis Probate Court on the Republican ticket. As the expiration of his term in 1908 he resumed the practice of law, in which he is still engaged. From 1874 until 1878 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the public schools of St. Louis, holding the office of Vice President during the last year of his incumbency. In 1880 he was selected as attorney for the School Board and held the position ten years. Judge Rassieur is Commander of Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, G. A. R. of St. Louis. He was Judge Advocate General of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1893, and Department Commander of Missouri in 1891.

BUSINESS WOMEN.

They Know the Many Trials of the Busy Man.

It has frequently been said that women in business employments do not make as desirable wives as their sisters who have lived only domestic lives; but a recent observer takes a wholly different view of the case. He holds that the effect of the woman in business is not so much to the advantage of the woman as to the business man. Such a woman has more respect for him, more regard, more sympathy. She is altogether less likely voluntarily to impose upon him or involuntarily to harass and worry him. She has been there, she knows how it is herself, and this personal experience and knowledge make her more lenient and considerate. Every woman wage-earner worthy of the name learns first, last and all the time that success is attained by close attention and single-mindedness. The woman who realizes this must also realize that the same rule holds good of the business man. In a present capacity of daughter and sister, or in a future capacity as wife, she is certain to show such a keen consideration for the business members of the household as is undreamed of in the philosophy of the other kind of woman. There is no danger of her husband being besought to just stop on his way down town and attend some specially seductive "special sale," or to leave his office an hour or so earlier in order that he may bring her home a lot of "samples." She has had practical and personal proof that it is through this sort of thing that business interests are made to suffer, and she does not propose to let this knowledge play her false. A woman's appreciation of business and business ways, and means thus insures domestic comfort; if conditions warrant it, it benefits the business man even more than it benefits the business woman herself.—Anaconda Standard.

Treasures of a Spanish Palace.

The royal palace at Madrid is one of the most beautiful structures in the world, says the International Magazine, being built by an Italian architect in the early part of the last century, at a cost of \$5,000,000, and was intended to be a rival of the French palace at Versailles. The material is white marble. It is 470 feet each way, with a court 240 feet square, roofed with glass. Few places are more treasured to visit than palaces, with their long rows of gorgeously decorated chambers, gilt furniture and everlasting mirrors, but the Casa Real at Madrid is very interesting, and contains a remarkable library of 100,000 volumes, also priceless papers, pictures, bronzes and marble.

CAREER OF JUDGE RASSIEUR.

New Commander of Grand Army Postment in St. Louis. The election of Judge Rassieur to the head of the Grand Army was practically conceded a year ago, when the St. Louis veteran, who had been urged for the honor at that time, withdrew in favor of Commander Shaw. He had

shown much strength in the contest, and his action won him many friends. The delegates left the encampment convinced that the Judge would be the next G. A. R. Commander. Judge Rassieur is among the younger veterans. He was born in Germany in 1844 and came with his parents to this country, settling in St. Louis in 1851. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and at the age of 10 took a position in a law office. It was at this time in his life that the civil war broke out. When not quite 17 years old he was selected by the loyal Germans of South St. Louis as their spokesman at a meeting held for the purpose of deciding whether the citizens of the locality should express their intention of



COMMANDER RASSIEUR.

When the neighbors hear a woman screaming more than usual to her children, they know she has just scrubbed the kitchen floor, and they are "tracking it."

A Rectification.

"In your advertisement," said the man with the suave manner, as he entered the office of the ice company, "you say that there are no microbes on the ice that you furnish to your customers."

"Yes, sir," replied the treasurer, as he placed a blotter in front of his diamond stud, so that the caller would not have to "bitch," and we stand by our assertion."

"I stand by it, too," said the man with the suave manner, "and I have called to say that, as I have no fear of microbes, believing they are harmless, I wish you would direct your delivery man to leave at my residence in the future ice of such dimensions that two or three microbes, if they felt so inclined, could occupy it without unduly crowding each other."—Harper's Bazar.

Bare Philippine Jewels.

The rarest corals in the world are to be found in the Philippines. As precious as this jewel is, there is still a rarer one, and that is health. It may be possessed by any one who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for indigestion, dyspepsia, belching, heartburn or sleeplessness. Try it.

A Changed Man.

"It's funny how marrying changes a man," said Spriggs' caller. "Yes," replied Spriggs, dreamily. "It used to be that I was devoted to baseball and foot-ball and basket-ball, and now I give all my spare time to baby's bawl!" And he arose hurriedly and went into the adjoining room.

With Rod and Gun in Arkansas and En Route to the Southland.

The above are the titles of two new booklets just issued by the General Passenger Department of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad for free distribution. The first deals with hunting and fishing on the St. Francis River in North-eastern Arkansas, a region abundantly supplied with game fish, wild fowl, wild turkey, deer and bear. The second booklet contains a description of the points of interest Chicago to Nashville, historical matter of the early days and many Indian legends common throughout Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee years ago. Both booklets are embellished with many fine half-tone cuts and are most interesting. If you desire a copy of either send your address to C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., C. & E. I. R. B., Chicago.

His Material.

Greatun—Well, I have my new novel almost done. Anlonis—Why, you haven't written a line of it yet. "True, but I know just where I must go to steal each different thing I am going to use in it."—Life.

A Map of the United States for 15 Cents.

Our map, which is 48x54 inches, mounted to hang on a wall, is particularly interesting and valuable, as it shows in colors the different divisions of territory in America acquired since the Revolution. The original thirteen States, Louisiana Purchase, the Texas Annexation, the Gadsden purchase, the cession by Mexico and the Northwest acquisitions by discovery and settlement. It will be sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, 15 cents. P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, C. & E. I. R. B., Chicago, Ill.

How He Got It.

Billy—Got a new watch, eh? What did it cost ye? Jimmy—"Paid" settled for, yet. Billy—What'd de charge, den? Jimmy—If dey ever is any charge I guess it'll be "highway robbery."—Philadelphia Press.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Be sure you give the new food drink called GRAIN-O. It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Hint to the Meager.

Sie—It is gentle woman's part to lean. He—Yes; but she ought not to be too lean.—Somerville Journal.

Pis's Cure for Consumption is an Infallible Medicine for Coughs and Colds.

N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Competition.

"Any hot-weather news?" "Yes; the mercury hasn't caught up with the price of ice yet."

They are said to be 57 frog farms in the United States, and all of them are prosperous.

Victoria Likes Dogs.

Of all kinds of animals there have never been any so favored by Queen Victoria as the dog. Wherever she stays she is surrounded by her pets and her favorites are always moved from place to place with her. She has unquenchable aversion to cats. She does not cure especially for horses or birds, but devotes herself to her canine friends. At Windsor "the kennels" contain upward of 100 dogs.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCAETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCAETS—Gandy-Candy, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

For a Backful Sufferer.

He—I cannot begin to tell you how much I love you. "Don't you think, any way, that words alone are inadequate?"—Life.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

The Modern Way.

Jasper—One is never too old to learn Jumpuppie—O, that idea is out of date. The present idea is that one is never too young to teach.—Life.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

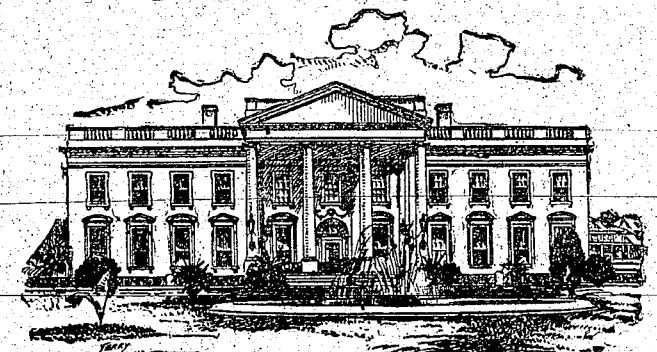
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

It is estimated that the hair on a fair head would support the weight of 500 people.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

It is never too late to mend, but delays often result in a botch job.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S DAUGHTER, A Venerable Lady of Noble Lineage Speaks a Timely Word.



WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"One of the most aristocratic faces seen in Washington is that of Mrs. Semple, daughter of President Tyler. She has passed her 80th year and yet retains an exceedingly youthful complexion. Personally she is charming, and impresses one as stepping out of the European courts, so says The National Magazine, under the heading 'Social Sidelights at the Capital.' The following is a letter from this interesting lady, written from the Louisa Home, Washington, D. C., to The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, concerning their great catarrh tonic, Peruna. Mrs. Semple writes: The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—Your Peruna is a most valuable remedy. Many of my friends have used it with the most flattering results and I can commend it to all who need a strengthening tonic. It is indeed a remarkable medicine. Sincerely, Letitia Tyler Semple. Peruna is a specific to counteract the depressing effects of hot weather. A free book entitled "Summer Catarrh," sent by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

SEP. 4
SEP. 18
OCT. 2
OCT. 16
NOV. 6
NOV. 20

These are the days on which you can buy very cheap excursion tickets to NEBRASKA and other points in the West, including Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville and Glenwood Springs, Colo., Deadwood and Hot Springs, So. Dak. Ask your nearest ticket agent about them or send to me for folder of particulars. P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent C. & E. I. R. B., CHICAGO, ILL.

Go and look for a New Home in Nebraska, a prosperous country, where a farm can be bought for one year's rent of an eastern farm.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Wood* In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

His Turn.

"Henry," said the woman who had given her husband a lovely combination writing table and sewing machine on his birthday, "I hope you haven't forgotten to-morrow will be my birthday."

"No, dear," he replied, "I've bought you some cigars. The box will be useful for keep bobbins and buttons in."—Philadelphia Press.

Try Grain-O Try Grain-O

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. At the price of coffee—16c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

A Modern Tantalus.

Rev. Mr. Goodenough—Wine is a mocker, my brother. "Frayden Thrustrut—Right you are for once, boss! Look at dem bottles a-grin'n' at me 'roun de windy-an' me not a cent!—Puck.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75c.

Luther's father was a miner, and the future reformer often earned a support by singing in the streets.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. In a cent a bottle.

Do not use the eyes too long a time for fear work, but give them occasional periods of rest.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

It is never too late to mend, but delays often result in a botch job.

Thompson's Eye Water

When writing to advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Thompson's Eye Water

WHEN AT THE LAST.

When at the last I lay me down to sleep,
And of the morrow's dawning reckon
on not,
When night no more, no more may
vial keep,
And love's brief noon is but a dream
forgot,
Back to the Past, its sad and variant
ways,
Be Thou the warder of my yesterdays.
Amid the paths long lost, or sought
too late,
Where waywardness hath wandered,
love been blind,
If there be one that lieth clear and
straight—
Unseen, perchance forgot—Thou
mayest find
Even in that perverse, perplexing
maze
The white thread shining 'mid my
yesterdays.
So oft have love's torch waylaid,
love's feet failed,
Were the vain reckoning mine
where but to weep;
Blind Thou the sight by memory as-
sailed,
When at the last I lay me down
to sleep,
And through Time's deep and laby-
rinthian ways
Crown Thou some moment in my yes-
terdays—Harper's Bazar.

PLUCK.

By Laura E. Richards.

"Yes," said the ironmaster, "first
honesty, and then pluck: those are
the things needed. Speaking of
pluck—" He stopped to answer the
summons of the telephone, said "Yes,"
and "No," by turns for five minutes,
and then resumed:
"Speaking of pluck, as you were
doing just now, reminds me of a story,
the beginning and end of which is that
one word."
We settled ourselves in our chairs.
We were sitting in the office of the
iron-works, and the air was full of the
sound of great hammers, crashing and
pounding; of the sharp hiss of motor
metal, and the clear ring of smitten
steel.
"I was sitting here in this very
chair," the ironmaster began, "one
day about seven years ago, or maybe
eight. Time goes so fast, I hardly try
to keep count of it in these days. At
any rate, here I was sitting, reading
the newspaper, when there came a
knock at the door.
"Come in," I said; and in walked a
stranger. He was a young man, about
twenty-five years old, dressed like a
gentleman, though his clothes had seen
a good deal of service. Tall, with his
head held up, and gray eyes that met
mine fair and square.
"Always look first at a man's eyes,"
my boy! If he looks up in the eye,
he is worth trying. If his eyes shift
about here, and there, as if they did
not know where to look, or were afraid
of seeing something they didn't like—
have nothing to do with him! That's
my experience!
"Well, this young man came up to
my desk, and spoke without waiting
for me; yet it was no want of man-
ners, for his manners were good.
"Good morning, sir," he said; and
his voice had a clear ring to it that I
liked. "I want work. Can you give
me any?"
"I shook my head. We never took
strangers in that way, and I don't
recommend the practice at any time."
"No, sir," I said. "We have no work
here. Sorry I can't accommodate
you. I took up my paper again, and
looked to see how long without more
words; but he stood still. 'I must
have work,' he said. 'I would try to
give you satisfaction, sir, and I tell
you I must have it!'
"He spoke as if I had the work in
my coat pocket, and as if he was de-
termined to get it from me at any
cost; yet perfectly respectful, you un-
derstand, with nothing I could take
hold of and get angry about.
"My good sir," I said, putting the
paper down, "there is no vacancy in
the place. If you will give me your
name and your references, I will
make a note of them, and some day
when we do have a job to dispose of,
I will remember you. That is the best
I can do for you to-day."
"The young man shook his head.
"That won't do," he said. "Think
again, sir. Surely in this great place,
there must be something a strong-
willed man can do. It is useless to
talk of waiting till a vacancy occurs.
I must have work now, to-day! It is
absolutely necessary!"
"It was on the tip of my tongue to
tell him that it was absolutely neces-
sary for him to leave that office and
shut the door after him; but I looked
at him again, and didn't say it.
"I saw that he was telling the truth,
and that he must have work. It wasn't
that he looked shabby, or that there
was any suspicion of whining or snivel-
ing about him. If there had been, out
he would have gone in pretty quick
time. But there was a look in his eyes
—well, I hardly know how to describe
it, but the man was desperate, and
had some reason for being so.
"What kind of work do you want?"
I said, putting down the paper again.
"Any kind."
"You mean that?"
"I do. Anything that will put
bread in the mouths of—" he choked
a little, and stopped. "Then," I came
from Canada two days ago, with my
wife and three children, and was
robbed in the train of my wallet. I
have not a penny!"
"Come with me!" I said. And he
followed me out of the works. His
story might be true, or it might not,
but I had thought of a way to test the
metal of which he was made.
"The Stark Mill, in which I had some
interest, had been partly burned a few
days before, and I had a gang at work
clearing away the rubbish. A dirty job

it was; the men were up to their
waists half the time in mud and wa-
ter, and the whole place was a muddle
of rusty iron and burnt timbers and
what not, looked like the end of the
world, and the wrong end at that.
"The gang I had on were mostly
Italians. It was too dirty work for a
Yankee to touch, and even the Irish
were shy of it. They were little, dark,
monkey-looking fellows, working
away, and chattering in their unortho-
dox gibberish. I glanced from them to
my gentleman, with his clear white
skin, and hands which showed that,
whatever trade he had worked at,
clearing away wreckage hadn't been
part of it—though he looked like one
who might have taken a good deal of
exercise in athletic sports.
"There is a job," I said. "The only
one I know of. How do you like it?"
"Well enough," he said, as cool as
possible.
"You'll get a dollar and a half a
day," I told him. "You'll get your
death, too, probably. When will you
go to work?"
"In an hour," he said. Well, off he
long "pig-tails" of the Celestials are
went, and I hardly expected to see
him again. But before the hour was
out he was back again, in a flannel
undershirt and a pair of old trousers.
He took his pickaxe, and down he
went into that hole as if it was an
evening party, sir.
"Well, I went back to the office. I
couldn't be hanging round watching
the men, or the boss would have been
making trouble; but my new hand
stayed on my mind, somehow, and I
strolled round by the wreck two or
three times in the afternoon, making
some errand, you understand, in that
direction.
"That man was working, sir, like a
—like a house afire. The Italians are
good workers, none better, as a rule—
but his pick went in and out three
times for their twice, and there was
no chattering in his corner of the hole.
He had little breath to talk, if he had
wanted to, for though he was a mus-
cular fellow, you could see with half
an eye that he had never done such
work in his life before.
"The sweat poured down his face
like rain, but he never stopped, never
looked up, or knew that I or any one
else was near—just plodded away,
swinging that pick as if there were
nothing else in the world.
"That's pluck," said I to myself. "If
he doesn't die, he'll do!"
"For all that, I thought he would
give out after the first day—didn't
think his strength would last. When
he came in for his pay at night, he
was shaky and pretty tired-looking;
but he said never a word; just took
his pay with the rest, and thanked me,
and went off.
"The next morning I was very busy,
and although I thought of my gentle-
man once or twice, I didn't manage to
get down to the wreck till noon, soon
after the whistle had blown for knock-
ing off work.
"When I got there, I saw the Ital-
ian lying round on the ground or
squatting on the fence, eating their
black bread and sausage, and chatter-
ing away as usual; but no sign of my
gentleman in the flannel shirt.
"Oh?" said I to myself. "One day
was enough for him, was it? And I
thought it would have been enough
for me, too. When you are not used
to the swing of a pick, the way it
takes you in the back is something
very telling. I turned to come away,
and lo! there he was, sitting off in a
corner by himself, all crouched up,
with a great bunch of bread in one
hand and a book in the other.
"I strolled up behind him and look-
ed over his shoulder at the book. It
was an Italian grammar, sir!
"My shadow falling on the book
startled him, and he looked up. I
suppose I must have looked as aston-
ished as I felt for he smiled, and said:
"I couldn't afford to lose such an op-
portunity! The boss is very friendly,
and I have learned several phrases.
Bion giorno, signore!"
"Are you a schoolmaster, I asked,
and working down in that hole?"
"No," he said, quietly. "I am a
bookkeeper. It is a great advantage
for a bookkeeper to be able to read
and answer foreign letters, and al-
though I have some knowledge of
French, it has never come in my way
to hear Italian spoken. So now is
my chance. I got this grammar for
fifteen cents," he added, turning it over,
with a smile, "the book was pretty
ragged and one cover was gone, and
I am getting on pretty well."
"Why in the name of everything
foolish didn't you apply for a position
as bookkeeper? I asked. "Instead of
this kind of thing?"
"Nobody will take a bookkeeper
without references. I shouldn't think
much of a firm that did, I suppose,"
he said, frowning a little. "My refer-
ences were in my wallet that was
stolen, and it will be a week and more
before I get new ones, as my native
town is off the main lines, and letters
take a good while to get there. I've
always been fond of open air and
exercise," he added, with a quizzical
look at the hole where he had been
digging, "and now I am getting lots
of it."
"Back stiff?" I suggested.
"So, so! I'll manage, though—often
been worse after a day's rowing—and
this is just as good bread as any
other," and he took a bite out of his
hunch, and looked at his book, as
much as to say he had talked enough,
and wanted to be back at his grammar.
"I walked off, and didn't see him
again till he came for his pay in the
evening, shaky again, but smiling as
if he had had an excursion down the
harbor. So I went on till the fourth
day. Every day I looked to see him
give out; but his pluck kept him up,
and it's my belief he would have
worked in that hole and got stronger
and stronger if something hadn't
turned up.
"The fourth day I was sitting in the
office, when the door opened, and in
came Green, from the boiler-works
over the way. "Morning," he said. "Do
you know of a bookkeeper? Our poor
fellow, who's been sick for so long,
died yesterday. I have to think about
getting another."

"I shook my head, but an idea came
to me.
"Will you take a man on trial?"
"What kind of a man?" asked
Green.
"Well, I hardly know," said I. "I
think he's a pretty good kind, but I've
only known him four days. I can an-
swer for his power of work, and I
told the man's story."
"Green went out with me, saw the
young fellow, liked his looks, and en-
gaged him on the spot. He finished
his day's work, came out of his hole
in the mud, shook hands with me, and
the next day found a home for the
rest of his life.
"That is seven or eight years ago,
and he has been at the boiler-works
ever since. If he's not to be made
a partner soon, I've been misinformed
to-day—and that is what put him into
my head when we were talking about
pluck just now. That man, sir, had
the real article; and when a man has
the real article, and is honest to boot,
don't talk to me about his not succeed-
ing in life. Going? Well, good morn-
ing! Good luck to you in your new
venture, and let your watchword be
"Pluck!"—Youth's Companion.

BIG RENTS IN LONDON.

**Fabulous Prices Paid for Domiciles in Aris-
tocratic Quarters.**
Pretty nearly everybody under-
stands, of course, that house rents are
very considerably greater in London
than they are in provincial towns and
that in the metropolis they vary great-
ly and are very stiff in the regions
where society flourishes. But a writer in
Tit-Bits ventures to think that even
few Londoners have much idea of the
enormous figures paid for the rentals
of fashionable houses in Belgravia and
Mayfair or realize how few square
yards of the west end it takes to pro-
duce a million sterling in this way.
Now, take, to start with, Park lane,
that highly fashionable thoroughfare.
It is rather staggering to learn that
\$50,000 a year is really not at all a
very extravagant rent to pay for a
good house in this quarter. The plain,
simple fact of the matter is, however,
that you cannot get a decent house
here for less than \$15,000, and even
such a one would only have three or
four bedrooms, and generally speaking,
would not have greater accommoda-
tion than a house at \$250 or \$300 a
year in the suburbs or at half that
price in a provincial town.
Grosvenor square and Berkeley
square are renowned headquarters of
society, which pays astonishingly for
its residence there.
Consider the former first. The whole
square comprises fewer than sixty
houses, but it is a fact that their com-
bined annual rental is about \$750,000.
Big as the rents are, getting a house
here is a matter of great difficulty, and
seldom is there one to let for long.
Nothing can be got for less than \$5,000
a year, and from this figure an in-
tending tenant may go up to \$30,000
a year.
Berkeley square is likewise difficult
to get into. It is rather old fashioned
and severe, and the average man or
woman from the country might not be
able to see anything about the houses
which would justify a heavy drain be-
ing made upon a tenant's pocket. But,
all the same, houses here are always
at a premium, and for a well-to-do
man a residence for \$2,500 a year
is not so far as that goes, is the ac-
commodation very astonishing if \$10,
000 a year is paid.
St. James square is another ultra
fashionable quarter which a million-
aire might have to wait years to get in-
to. A house here is quite a moderate
rent for a house, so situated—while
rent for a house, where the Duke of
Norfolk resides, and such others as
Lord Derby's residence, at 33, would
realize \$50,000 a year in rent.
Carlton House terrace, where states-
men and ambassadors live, also costs
its tenants dearly. At least \$20,000 a
year must be paid for anything good
in this particular neighborhood, and
Mr. Astor gave more than \$30,000
when he purchased one of the houses
in the terrace, formerly occupied by
Lord Granville. Yet the ordinary man
would remark that the houses are not
even semi-detached and that outward-
ly, at all events, they are far from im-
posing.

The Whistling Buoy.

A very interesting contrivance is
whistling buoy. They are clumsy af-
fairs of steel, ranging in length from
twenty-five to thirty-five feet, with a
tank nine feet in diameter and ten
feet tall. Beneath the tank, which in
fact is an air tank, floating the buoy
and furnishing it with power for the
whistle, is a pipe about twenty feet
long and eighteen inches in diameter.
When the buoy is in the water the ex-
pansion of the sea causes a volume of
water to rise and fall in it. Air is taken
from the top of the tank, and the pres-
sure of water in expelling it blows the
whistle. These whistles are of the
twelve-inch sort and are identical
with those in use on land. The pitch
of a whistle is adjusted so that a
locality may be known by the quality
of the sounds that marks it.

This Dog Died Heartbroken.

"Toots," the beautiful black collie
dog, whose young master, Albert
Serle John, ended his life three
weeks ago, at Evansville, Ind., be-
cause he thought his sweetheart had
fitted him, is dead of a broken heart.
After the young man's body had been
buried the dog was kept closely at
home, and when allowed to leave
would dejectedly make the rounds of
the haunts of his master when alive.
Charles John, the dead boy's father,
tried to carry out his son's last re-
quest to "be good to Toots," but the
collie became more listless each day,
until one day last week he went out
in the back yard, where he used to
romp with his master, and turning his
sharp snout skyward, he gave vent
to a wail, dismal half-bark and half-
cry, and dropped over dead in the
grass.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Fight On Bed Clothes Hill.
Little Boy Blue had been asleep—
Asleep in his trundle bed—
When he heard a stir on the coun-
terpane,
And a tiny voice that said—
"Steady, my men; now steady, charge!"
And the little boy laughed to see
His soldiers red on the Bed Clothes Hill
Formed by each round fat knee.
"Charge on the foe!" said the same
small voice.
"Look out for that deep ravine!"
And down they dashed from his sturdy
legs
To the sunken space between.
Little Boy Blue then plainly saw
At the foot of his trundle bed,
A saucy mouse, with a heady eye,
And a creeping toward his head.
The soldiers of lead met the bold gray
mouse,
With cheering that filled the air,
And the mouse showed his gleaming
teeth,
But they took him prisoner there.
* * * * *

How Horses Are Shod in Japan.
They are always doing things in an
odd way in Japan, so we are not sur-
prised to learn that the Japanese put
hats and shoes of straw on the few
horses they have. Even the clumsy
old dray horses—stumble along in
shoes of straw. This odd footwear
is tied around the ankles with straw
ropes, and the shoes are made of ordi-
nary rice straw so braided that each
foot is protected by a sole about half
an inch thick. The soles cost about
one cent each pair, and each cart is
supplied with a stock of new shoes,
which are put on whenever the old
ones wear out. One pair of shoes will
last for about eight miles of travel,
and so it has become the custom to
measure distances by shoes, one Ja-
panese saying to another such and
such a place is so many sets of shoes
away. This sort of direction is under-
stood.

Grandma's Boarder.
She, oh! Such a funny little board-
er! She wore a bright red dress with
tiny black polka-dots all over it, and
she never spoke one word to any-
body, although she stayed a whole
week. She was evidently very
fond of watching the people as they
passed up and down the street, for
she stayed near the window all day,
right amongst the bright green
leaves of grandma's geraniums and
twining ivy. She brought neither bag
nor bundle when she came to make
her little visit, and she never offered
to pay Grandma Fulton a cent for her
board or lodging. "I'll keep her as
long as she'll stay, yes, indeed I will!"
declared grandma, decidedly, "for
she's worth her weight in gold!"
That morning something happened.
Little Ruth came to spend the day
with grandma, and she spied this
funny little boarder before she had
been in the sitting room half an hour.
"Oh! oh!" she exclaimed, clapping
her hands with delight. "Here's
grandma's boarder in her chimney
right hand, and shut it as tight as she
could.
"Ladybug, ladybug, fly away home,"
she said, gleefully, "for your house
is on fire, and your children will burn!"
Very fast, you'd better believe, up
and down, back and forth; and when she
opened it once more, away flew Mis-
tress Ladybug out of the open win-
dow.
"Dear, dear me!" said grandma,
when she found out what Ruth had
done. "What will my plants do with-
out her, for she has eaten every tiny
green aphid that she could find. She
was the best boarder that I ever had.
I do hope that she will come back
again."
But she never did.—Youth's Companion.

Dorothy's Dream.

Everybody said he was a very nice
baby, he was so plump and fat and
rosy cheeked, while his blue eyes
were as lovely as forget-me-nots. He
was a nice baby when he was good,
but he was horrid when he was bad.
And on these occasions Dorothy Dean
was usually his nurse to bring back
his good temper.
This she very willingly did for a
little while, but then her arms grew
tired and she thought someone else
ought to have a share of the burden.
Fortunately baby would often be
quietly in his cradle as Dorothy hum-
med a little song to him to sleep. One
day when she had just succeeded
in placing him in his slumberland,
where all good babies should go sev-
eral times a day, she read for a little
while in her fairy book, and then the
volume dropped to the floor, and she
wandered away into dreamland.
As the day wore on she felt the ab-
sence of something from this wonder-
ful country. What could it possibly
be? There was plenty of food, plenty
to drink, splendid air, clear sunshine
and yet there was a void in Dor-
othy's heart. What could it be? Ah!
She suddenly remembered. She could
find no babies in dreamland.
Dorothy Dean felt sad. She was
about to cry, when of a sudden she
thought she heard the sound of angels'
feet trampling the grassy pathway.
They came nearer and nearer, and in
another moment she had left dream-
land and traveled back to workaday
world, and there in the doorway of
her own home stood her brother Dick,
with his sister behind him, holding in
his hand a beautiful bunch of flowers
that they had gathered for dear Dor-
othy, who was minding the baby.
And there in the cradle was baby

sleeping soundly and Dorothy was so
thankful to see a baby once more, be-
cause she thought of the dreamland
country where she had wandered
where there were none.
Ah Mo—A Chinese Story.
Many years ago there lived in China
a very learned and wealthy man. He
owned large tracts of land, but spent
almost all his time in study, so that
he became (what is called in China)
a man of letters; with us he would be
called a great student.
The men of letters in China have to
tax their memory to a great extent be-
fore they can be called so; they must
commit to memory several books as
large as our Bible, and be able in a
moment to answer a question in any
part of either of them.
This great man had three sons. The
two eldest were men of letters like
himself, and loved study.
But little Ah Mo was not so bright,
and could not learn the difficult things,
although he tried very, very hard.
His father, who found no difficulty
in learning anything, could not under-
stand Ah Mo, and thought he did not
try.
One day Ah Mo felt very discon-
solate, and, going down to the river,
he took a boat and rowed over to an
island; tying his boat he lay down on
the bank and was soon fast asleep.
He dreamed the sea-dragon came to
him and said: "Fear not, Ah Mo; your
father will leave you nothing of value,
but you shall be much richer than your
brothers."
"This island shall be yours, and it
shall bring you untold wealth."
By and by he awoke, and gathering
a few of the fragrant flowers that
grew there, he returned to his boat
and rowed slowly home.
When his brothers saw him, they
began with their usual taunt and
jeers, saying: "Idle boy; you will be-
come a beggar; father will not leave
you anything, because you do not
work."
This was not true. Ah Mo did work
with his hands, and his brothers were
glad to partake of the bananas and
pineapples he raised. He was very
fond of cultivating flowers also.
His brothers thought nothing of
value but study.
Ah Mo said nothing, but remem-
bered his dream and was comforted;
so he smiled.
"Foolish boy!" he laughs now, but
he will not laugh in the end; we shall
see."
Before their father died he called
them all three to him and said: "I
give to my two sons all my acres of
fine land, with the wish that they
continue to study."
"Ah Mo only likes the island and the
flowers; let him see if they will
buy him rice."
So he died, and as time went on, Ah
Mo became very poor. The winter
was severe, and all his bananas and
pineapples died, so that he had al-
most nothing to eat.
At last New Year came, and Ah Mo
knew that he must pay all he owed
or he would get nothing the coming
year.
His brothers would not help him or
give him anything.
Now New Year in China is a great
holiday and gala time; everybody
wears his best clothes, and most
families keep beautiful embroidered
garments on purpose for that time, and
they decorate their houses with all
the fruits and flowers they can get.
Of course, the flowers have to be
artificial, as none, or almost none,
bloom in February (that is when their
New Year comes).
One day Ah Mo was really hungry
and had nothing to eat; he rowed over
to his island, and seeing the flowers,
wondered if, as it was New Year, they
were so much desired, he could not
exchange some for rice.
So he took them to the village, and
as he walked through, people won-
dered where the delicious fragrance
came from.
"At last he produced some from his
basket, and it happened that a very
rich man was passing.
"Flowers," said he, "and with such
a sweet perfume! Where can the
child have come from?"
He stopped him and offered what
seemed to Ah Mo a wonderful sum of
money.
So Ah Mo returned to the island
again and again and almost as soon as
he reached the village his basket was
empty. At first the people did not
question him, believing he was sent
from the gods.
All this time his brothers wondered
where he was, and finally concluded
he was dead.
They bought some of the flowers of
a storekeeper, giving a large sum of
money for them. They were told the
gods had sent them to the village.
One day after New Year was over—
it had lasted three weeks—Ah Mo re-
turned home dressed so magnificently
that his brothers, not recognizing him,
believed him to be the emperor
himself.
It was a long time before they be-
lieved his story; but when they saw
how much money he had, they very
much wondered. This is the origin of
the Chinese New Year, and no home is
considered lucky or prosperous in China
without it.
In fact, the roots are sent all over
the world where Chinese live, so that
they may have the fragrant blossoms
at the New Year.
So little Ah Mo's dream came true,
for although his brothers were rich
Ah Mo was far, far richer than either
of them.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Eelskins for Rheumatism.

The ordinary eelskin is about two
feet long and two and one-half inches
wide. But the use to which it is put
is the strange part of it.
These skins are purchased as a rem-
edy for rheumatism. If an ankle,
knee or other joint is subject to rheu-
matic pain the skin is wrapped about
the joint and the pain is stopped at
once. The skins are thoroughly dried
and seem to retain their properties for
any length of time.
No receptacle made, has sufficient
strength to resist bursting power of
frozen water.

TYPHOID GERMS IN THE SOIL.

**Their Ability to Survive for Months in Al-
terations.**
The medical report of the Local Gov-
ernment Board, though dated last
month, is just issued, and it gives an
account of some important experi-
ments made to ascertain the ability
of the typhoid bacillus to maintain its
existence in organically polluted and
in virgin soil.
The report states that on testing
each of twenty-one samples of soil
qualitatively and quantitatively for
bacillus enteritidis sporogenes, Dr.
Houston ascertained that in none of
three virgin soils almost free from
vegetable organic matter, nor in other
three virgin soils which abounded
more or less in vegetable matter, nor
in an unmanured orchard soil, could
the presence of spores of this microbe
be detected; that in the case of other
three soils abounding in vegetable or-
ganic matter, but reputedly virgin,
and also in the case of certain un-
manured orchard and garden soils,
spores of bacillus enteritidis, though
detectable, were for the most part
present in relatively small quantity
only; whereas in every one of other
five soils an orchard and four manured
garden soils these spores were not only
readily found, but were present in
greater relative amount than in sim-
ilar soils which were unmanured, or
in three reputedly virgin soils which
had been found to contain them.
Finally, in a sample of soil which
had been recently and heavily exposed
to pollution by excrement, and in one
other soil which probably had been
more remotely exposed to considerable
excremental pollution, spores of bacil-
lus enteritidis were found in excep-
tionally large quantity.
In continuation of his researches in-
to the viability of the typhoid bacil-
lus in sterilized soil, Dr. Martin has
submitted to experiment nine addi-
tional samples of earth. Soils obviously
polluted with animal organic matter
sustained, while virgin soils proved
hostile to the life processes of the mi-
crobe. Virgin soils were hostile
in the above sense, whether or
not they contained abundance of vege-
table organic matter. In sterilized
soils favorable to the typhoid bacillus,
diverse temperature provided always
the soil remained moist, made little
difference to the microbe. It maintain-
ed itself in such soil at 37 degrees cen-
tigrade (98 Fahrenheit), at the ordi-
nary temperature conditions (13 degrees
to 16 degrees centigrade), or at out-
of-door shade. In a particular experi-
ment with sterile organically polluted
soil, the typhoid bacillus maintained
its existence for 45 days; and, further-
more, toward the end of this period
this "soil culture" of the bacillus, af-
ter it had been dried and powdered to
dust, still retained the microbe in viable
condition, and, presumably, in viru-
lent phase.
Dr. Martin's more difficult task of
testing the ability of the typhoid bacil-
lus to maintain itself in soil in which
it is brought in competition with other
bacteria is as yet in its initial stages,
but has already yielded interesting re-
sults in one instance. To a mixture
of the several sterilized soils which
were found favorable to the life pro-
cesses of the typhoid bacillus, and in
which bacteria belonging to the bacil-
lus coli group were ascertained to
be predominant micro-organisms, he
added broth culture of the typhoid ba-
cillus in the usual way, and placed
the sample thus inoculated in an out-
door shed, the temperature of which
ranged during the experiment between
three degrees and sixteen degrees C.
At the end of fifty days the typhoid
bacillus was recoverable from this soil
at the point at which it had been in-
oculated. It had survived in compe-
tition with the bacillus coli and like
micro-organisms, but had not multi-
plied.
The same report says: Notwith-
standing that the bacteriologist has
since 1882 come to our aid, it may be
doubted whether we are yet in pos-
session of laboratory methods for the
prompt and certain recognition of un-
iform purity and safety of water.—
London Standard.

Rats as Food.

There is one place at least where
live rats are sold quite openly as food,
and that is Hong-Kong.
This fact was disclosed at a meet-
ing of the Hong-Kong Sanitary Board
on a report of the success of certain
rat killing experiments, when the fol-
lowing discussion occurred:
The president said the report show-
ed very good work, and he entirely
approved of the proposal made in the
report that they apply to the Govern-
ment for further funds to carry on
the work.
Mr. E. Osborne. The price of rat
soup has gone up. (Laughter.)
The President.—It was remarked to
me the other day that live rats were
sold in Hong-Kong as food. I don't
know whether the medical members
of the board would consider them
dangerous or no.
Dr. Hartigan.—When is the close
season for rats? (Laughter.)
Mr. Osborne.—I understand they are
field rats, not house rats. They fetch
more than chickens, I believe. I have
seen them for sale myself.
Dr. Lawson, in reply to the presi-
dent's remark, said: "It doesn't mat-
ter whether they are field rats or town
rats that are eaten. If they are per-
fectly dried, then I should think there
is no danger."—London Mail.

Looks Like a Fresh-Water Swordfish.

The queerest looking fish ever cap-
tured in Lake Superior was caught one
day recently by P. E. Lynch, of Bos-
ton, with an ordinary hook and line.
To all appearances it is a freshwater
swordfish, and there have been many
conjectures among the summer resi-
dents and old fishermen as to the spe-
cies to which the fish actually belongs.
It was nearly two feet long and weigh-
ed about six pounds. It had a serr-
ated "bill" over seven inches long
that resembled very much the saw of
a sawfish. The fish bore the marks of
a salmon, but had no scales and was
tapered like an eel. It has been sent
to Boston to be stuffed and placed on
exhibition.

DANGER IN CHILDREN'S "FIBS."

**Strange Stories Told Them Should Be Taken
With Salt.**
"Yesterday afternoon, I was wait-
ing for a car on a street corner in
front of a small shop," said a veteran
member of the New Orleans bar,
"when a little girl about five years
old, who had been playing near the
curb, got up and started for the door.
She ran right in front of a man who
was passing and came near knocking
him off his feet. As she did so she
screamed hysterically—I think more in
fun than anything else—and a big,
swarthy chap, evidently her father,
came rushing around the corner and
seized her by the shoulders. 'What's
the matter?' What are you hollering
about?' he asked excitedly. 'A man
out there killed me in his eyes. 'Kicked
you?' he roared, running out of
doors and staring around wildly.
Where is he? Where did he go?'
Luckily the unconscious object of his
wrath had boarded a street car and
was out of sight; but the father's
shouts aroused the neighborhood and
several people came running up.
'What's the trouble?' they inquired in
one voice. 'Why a dirty lioner has
just kicked my little girl!' he screamed;
'walked past and kicked her black and
blue! If I had him I'd kill him!' The
child at that began to rub her side and
whimper, and the neighbors held up
their hands in holy horror. He ought
to be lynched!' they declared. 'He
wouldn't need lynching if I could get
him,' said the father, grimly. When
I left several women were comforting
the youngster, who by that time had
commenced to cry loudly.
"I have described this incident
somewhat at length," said the old law-
yer, "because it illustrates a point I
have frequently made—that the com-
plaints and accusations of young chil-
dren should always be received with the
greatest caution. Here was a
charge that was absolutely untrue and
groundless, yet it might easily have
led to a murder. The child, who was
so shocked by her father's abrupt ques-
tion, wanted to excuse herself for mak-
ing a noise, and told the first fib that
popped into her head. When she found
the story taken seriously, she was
obliged to live up to it, and she spoke
and no doubt she enjoyed being an ob-
ject of general interest. Inside an hour,
I dare say, she had told the tale so of-
ten and embroidered it so circumstan-
tially, that she really believed it her-
self and gave it additional weight by
her evident candor. That is a claim
analysis of the episode, and it fur-
nishes food for thought. As a general
thing parents are entirely too prone to
accept everything told them by their
little children, without making an in-
vestigation. There is a prevalent im-
pression that small children are natu-
rally truthful, which is not only a
great mistake, but a great injustice to
the child itself, because it leads par-
ents to expect and demand something
grossly unreasonable. A child has to
learn the value of truth, just as it
learns the multiplication table, and
meanwhile it simply follows its in-
stincts, chief of which is self-preservation.
Yet, strange to say, the assertion
of a little toddler of four or five
will be accepted unhesitatingly, while
that of an intelligent boy or girl of
thirteen or fourteen will be questioned.
The fanciful stories told by very young
children have been responsible for a
great deal of trouble in this world
that might easily have been avoided.
They should never be accepted as
final."—New Orleans Times-Demo-
crat.

Fortune in Truck Farm.

There are over 600 acres of Phila-
delphia land under cultivation south of
Porter street, in the district known
as the Neck, and there is now living
in Germantown a man who has
amassed a fortune of \$500,000 in rais-
ing early vegetables in that locality.
His two sons are still engaged in
truck farming, although they have not
the same chances as their father had
during the civil war, when spinach
sold for \$8 a barrel and onions brought
\$12 a barrel. The father, with his
half million, has removed to a hand-
some country seat near Germantown,
where he lives in opulence.
He was an orphan and at the age of
twenty-one, having been bound to a
trucker, he went with another man to
work a farm on shares. In two years
he was able to take a farm of his own
and success crowned his efforts. In
those days the farmer took his own
produce to market and sold it direct
to the consumer without the aid of the
commission merchant. Then, too,
there was no competition from the
South in the matter of early vegeta-
bles. The labor of boys could be had
for \$2 or \$3 a week, but all this is now
changed. On Porter street between
Thirteenth and Sixteenth streets,
there are two large public school-
houses, and the boys who used to
work on the farms now attend school.
The farmers are consequently obliged
to employ men at this season of the
year and pay them \$9 a week.—Phila-
delphia Record.